

HOME NEWS

Mr Jenkins promises a review of the Lords' rape ruling

By a Staff Reporter

An independent working group is to be set up to examine the Law Lords' recent ruling on rape, Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, said yesterday. He will be willing, in the light of his views, to consider whether a Government Bill should be introduced early in the next session of Parliament.

Under the present law a man who believes he has a woman's consent is not guilty, even if that belief is unreasonable.

Mr Jenkins told a deputation of three MPs, led by Mr Jack Ashley (Labour, Stoke on Trent, South), that in view of public anxiety about the ruling he would appoint a short-term working group of about five people, of both sexes, and from both lay and legal backgrounds, to see if a change in the law was necessary.

He promised support for the proposals contained in Mr Ashley's Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, and welcomed its initiative in promoting it. If it failed through lack

of time, he would consider putting through legislation based on the working group's recommendations.

Under that Bill, a man who has intercourse with a woman without her consent and without reasonable belief in her consent would be guilty of rape.

Mr Jenkins said the criminal law revision committee would undertake a comprehensive review of the law relating to sexual offences.

Mr Ashley said: "These decisive steps by the Home Secretary could mean we shall have a new law of rape in the near future, whether it is through my private members' Bill or special Government legislation. Mr Jenkins has responded urgently and magnanimously to the anxieties expressed by women and men, and they will be relieved by his actions."

The Home Office is to have discussions with Mr Ashley on his Bill and "as far as practicable provide him with assistance".

Unused churches invite vandals, owners are told

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Unnecessary delay in disposing of churches no longer used for worship encourages vandalism, the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches states in its annual report published yesterday. The report says: "Once again we draw the attention of all diocesan authorities to the disastrous effects of delay in declaring churches redundant once they have been closed for worship. Redundancy blight, like planning blight, affords an invitation to vandals, who are always inclined to make a target of unduly neglected buildings."

Church authorities are advised to keep redundant buildings in good order. The neglect of essential repairs to a redundant church is described as a foolish economy because it might hamper the sale or lease.

The board also complains that some local authorities take a too narrow and legalistic view of the reuse of a redundant church, sometimes forbidding the conversion of the building to domestic use because that does not conform to their plans.

Coach death toll 10

Another woman injured in the coach crash in Dumfrieshire on Monday has died, bringing the death toll to 10. She was Rose Watts, aged 67, of Manor Hill, Brighton.

Government accused of bludgeon tactics

By Our Political Correspondent

"For doctrinaire reasons the Government is intent on pushing through the controversial Community Land Bill without amendment or adequate discussion," Mr Hugh Rossi, Opposition frontbench spokesman on housing and land, said last night when he protested at the way the Commons standing committee had been compelled to consider the details of the Bill.

Mr Rossi said the Bill had the most serious implications. It gives local authorities first the power and then the duty to take over any site for which planning permission is necessary, he said. Many representations had been made by outside bodies, including churches and charities, to the committee but had two continuous all-night sittings, each lasting more than 27 hours.

"This is not a sensible way to discuss such a complex and detailed measure," Mr Rossi said. "So we offered the Government the opportunity of sitting three days a week from 10.30 am until the House rises at 10 pm or midnight, instead of two days a week right through the night. The Government has turned down this reasonable proposal."

He felt the offer would enable the committee to make progress on a complicated measure which many informed people believed required substantial alteration. "The Government have refused our overtures because they desire to finish the committee stage on a guaranteed date early in July," he said. "We are not in a position to give such a date and properly to discharge our duty as an Opposition."

The Government are clearly determined to wear us down by keeping us up at 27 hours a stretch two days a week until they get their way. This can only mean that proper discussion by clear, fresh minds will be impeded."

Eight Conservative MPs, who are serving on the standing committee tabled a Commons motion deploring "the methods by which the Government is forcing the Community Land Bill through standing committee sessions. MPs are compelled to attend mean that they are too tired to discuss the complex and detailed provisions properly, apart from the difficult position in which those members of the press and public, who cannot be expected to work such unusual hours."

Rare harmony among Ulster politicians as Convention gets down to work

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

Common dislike of distant rule from an uncaring Westminster, a shared Ulster identity and disgust at the continuing campaign of sectarian killing yesterday brought Northern Ireland's opposing politicians together in a rare display of accord.

The occasion was the first substantive debate to be staged on the floor of the new constitutional convention, which has settled down to its task of discussing a future form of government, after six weeks spent in devising its own rules.

Instead of the undignified wrangling that marked the old Assembly, the proceedings began with a good-humoured and often emotional discussion on a proposal agreed in advance by 76 of the 78 elected members.

Union leader says 'Forget pay differentials just now'

Trade unions should consider making pay differentials less sacrosanct at present, Mr Robert Vickers, president, told the annual conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees at Blackpool yesterday.

The Government had kept its side of the social contract, he said, and it was up to the unions to fulfil theirs. Several breaches could lead only to hurting workers themselves.

He referred to the suggestion that the Government might determine what the amount of the gross minimum product should be set aside each year for wage increases, across the board, rather than percentage increases, and said that while that was being investigated making differentials less sacrosanct.

"There are far too many employees in the health service, and indeed in other industries, who do not have bonus schemes, who do not have overtime or receive any other premium payments, who are finding it increasingly difficult to survive on a £30 basic," he said.

"If it means that to give them extra, those at the top have to be satisfied with less, then so be it."

Mr Vickers said the TUC motto was "one for all and all for one". He wondered what

happened to that sentiment.

Of inflation, he said: "The people of this country have no wish to killing to be inflicted and no wish to inflation. The Government provides the leadership, then we, the people, the workers, will follow."

Mr Owen, Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security, made a plea at the conference for workers not to oppose the spirit of the social contract.

"If you do, then in the last analysis the Government will have to put the national interest first. It will have to resort to isolation the recipe for achieving the right decisions," he said.

Price freeze demand: The chances of leaders of the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry agreeing on a voluntary pay policy at their meeting today receded yesterday when one of the country's largest unions demanded a three-month price freeze from September.

The executive of the General and Municipal Workers' Union reiterated its view that recession, rather than inflation is the present economic priority and called on the TUC to make reducing unemployment its main aim.

It also called for the development of an effective planning framework for the industry.

ment officials, the change was one of the more welcome signs seen in Northern Ireland in recent months.

Mr Oliver Napier, leader of the moderate Alliance Party, yesterday expressed a view that was repeated often by other speakers: "As the weeks of this Convention go by, I become more and more hopeful, I could say more and more confident, that it will succeed."

Earlier Mr Harry West paid a glowing tribute to the SDLP in terms that have not been heard from the "loyalist" benches in Stormont for many years. He went on to emphasize the distaste felt by politicians throughout Northern Ireland's political spectrum for the continuation of direct rule.

"There is a widespread desire for a form of government that can give expression to our sense of identity and anything that goes counter to that would not have the widespread acceptance that is needed," he said.

Corrupt police not jailed long enough, judge says

Sentences given to corrupt police officers may not be heavy enough, a judge at the Central Criminal Court said yesterday.

Det Constable Keith Diss, aged 32, of Crescent Road, Boresey, London and James Burton, aged 49, chairman of Stevenage Athletic Football Club, of Eversley Park Road, Winchester Hill, London, were each jailed for two years for conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

Judge King-Handford, QC, said: "I find nothing more distressing than having to pass a prison sentence on a police officer."

He was astonished that previous cases of police corruption had not acted as a deterrent. "It seems to indicate that there have not been any convictions of a police officer tends to lessen the public's confidence in the police force. It not only shames our colleagues, but it means the task of the overwhelming number of honest policemen is that much greater."

Both men denied the charge. It was said that Mr Burton was cleared of a charge involving forged Spanish banknotes in September, 1973, after plotting his acquittal with the detective.

A currency purchase, form with a false address signed by Mr Burton was submitted before the trial began. Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, said.

Constable Diss had been in charge of the case. He denied taking money from Mr Burton to give evidence at the trial aimed at an acquittal.

The judge said there was no evidence that the form-switching involved any financial or other reward.

TV chimps shot dead

Two chimpanzees used in television films were shot dead yesterday after they had escaped from Southam Zoo, Warwickshire, and attacked a man near an infants' school.

Mr Maurice Clegg, brother of the zoo owner, was arrested when he cornered the chimpanzees in a house next to St Mary's Roman Catholic school.

He was treated for bites after kicking one and breaking away from them.

A police marksman shot one in the street and the other in the school playground. A spokesman said: "We had to think of the children."

some kind of agreed solution. He then listed a number of issues on which he said all sides could agree, including rejection of force, integration with the United Kingdom and a firm conviction that Northern Ireland's difficulties could be understood only by Ulstermen.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced yesterday that 11 more republican detainees were to be released from the Maze prison at Long Kesh. That brings the number of men still held without trial to 285, the smallest total for the past four years.

By late last night the Army believed that it had discovered many of the weapons stolen from an Ulster Defence Regiment depot on Monday hidden in a deep slurry pit near Maghera, a Londonderry. More than 200 weapons were stolen and suspicion is growing that the robbery, at the town of Maghera, was the work of Protestant extremists.

Three hundred extra soldiers had been drafted into the area

Thousands teachers still looking for jobs

By Tim Devlin, Education Correspondent

Thousands of trained teachers coming out of the colleges still looking for jobs, little more than two months before term begins.

Preliminary findings of unpublished survey by the National Union of Teachers indicate that the number about 12,000. That is two-fifths of the 30,000 out of the colleges and city departments of education, it is estimated, wanting teaching jobs. The number might be as high as 14,500.

A spokesman for the Department of Education said yesterday was far too early to reach final conclusions about supply.

In a parliamentary answer, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said the department had recent out to colleges and departments a list of local authority teaching vacancies for best.

He added: "It is local authorities to decide many teachers to employ. Many support grants have been made for 1975-76 to improve pupil/teacher ratios; taken account of this output of trained teachers."

The department said that list was not complete. That 104 of the 104 in England, Wales, were listed as vacancies in a wide range of subjects.

Mr G. C. Woods, re-education college, said that about 10 of his final year students, Mr William Principal of Charlott College in Ambleside, said that half his student appointments had been harder to get jobs than last year.

Other colleges spoil difficulties students having jobs in primary schools. The Education Authority said that primary schools last month.

Rise for lecturers: 50,000 lecturers in further education and colleges are set to see an average 20 per cent. increase in pay. The Association of Teachers in Institutions announced that the Press Association said that the scale of wages as at 31 December of the minimum £600.

Every year in Britain two thousand babies between one week and two-thirds of such doctors are unable to cause.

Research has proved that demand further. One of the leading theories was a last night's meeting for G. S. Dawkins, Institute for Medical Research, Oxford.

He said there was a malfunction in systems in animals which when excited, caused an adrenaline response was as in cot deaths, an triggered by the infant into the larynx of glucose solution.

£100,000 so for research on 'cot death'

By Neville Hodgkinson

An appeal for £1 develop promising research into the cause of "cot deaths" was launched at the annual meeting of the Infant Deaths Foundation for the Infant Deaths, a charity in 1971 to investigate infant deaths.

Every year in Britain two thousand babies between one week and two-thirds of such doctors are unable to cause.

Research has proved that demand further. One of the leading theories was a last night's meeting for G. S. Dawkins, Institute for Medical Research, Oxford.

He said there was a malfunction in systems in animals which when excited, caused an adrenaline response was as in cot deaths, an triggered by the infant into the larynx of glucose solution.

The discovery of the triggering of the adrenaline response was a possible factor in cot deaths could be explained by the reflexes in human being be fatally triggered thing in their diet change in diet such breast milk to cow's.

Correction

The caption under photograph published on wrongly stated that at in a lecture theatre in University's Arts Faculty. They were, in fact, Faculty of Arts facility.

Shark film the Wilson's cabin C.I.A.s hired Crackdown in Why China need Fight for N.A. fighter

ON SALE

We put security first in the Cheltenham & Gloucester

Like all Cheltenham and Gloucester Branch Managers, Leslie Bircher of Gloucester finds that the discerning investor looks for real security before everything else in today's troubled times. Our Managers know that in Cheltenham and Gloucester's wide range of investments they can offer that security, together with a high rate of interest - basic rate income tax paid.

Why not contact your local branch and arrange to meet the manager? It would be time well spent.

It pays to invest in the Cheltenham and Gloucester. Chief Office: Cheltenham House, Clarence Street, Cheltenham. Telephone: (0424) 36181. Branches and agencies throughout the UK are listed in your Yellow Pages.



CHELTEHAM AND GLOUCESTER BUILDING SOCIETY

Mr Sheldon promoted at Treasury

By Our Political Staff

The promotion of Mr Sheldon, aged 51, from Minister of State to Financial Secretary, Treasury, at the same salary of £9,500, was announced from 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Mr Donald Davison, aged 36, MP for Llandelli, parliamentary private secretary to Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, for the past year, is promoted from the back benches to take Mr Sheldon's place.

Mr Davies, a barrister, was first elected to Parliament in 1970 and was a member of the Select Committee on Corporation Tax. He has been a member of the Public Accounts Committee since April, 1974.

Councillor who took £600 bribe jailed

Thomas Herron, aged 51, a councillor of Wickham, near Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, was jailed for a year yesterday when he was found guilty of accepting a £600 bribe. Cyril Rance, aged 67, a former managing director of Felpham, Sussex, was jailed for nine months for giving him the money.

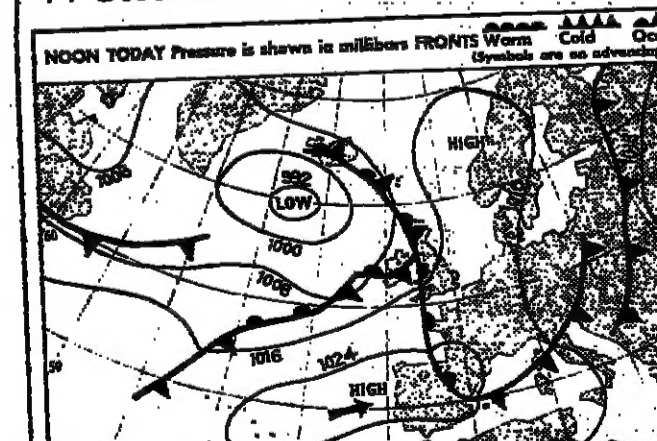
Mr Rance's sentence will be concurrent with a 12-month term he is already serving for bribing another councillor.

The £600 was handed over to Mr Herron in return for help in winning a £750,000 contract for Rance's company, Wicks Contractors, of Epsom, Surrey, to build a new house on Tyne Crown Court.

Mr Wilfred Steer, for the defence of Mr Rance, said his client was not the ultimate paymaster. Mr Stephen Rich, for Mr Herron, said he would not have fallen had he not come across a third man, Maurice Byrne, a former mayor of Farnham, at one time Rance's public relations officer. Mr Byrne, who gave evidence at the trial, had links with the T. Dan Smith organisation and is serving a two-and-a-half year sentence for corruption.

Mr Justice Cuddefield told Mr Herron that as a councillor he had obviously done a vast amount of good work. "You must be full of utter remorse and hatred of the man who tempted you," he said.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm. Moon rises: 1.18 am. Moon sets: 3.38 pm.

Full Moon: June 23. Lighting up: 9.51 pm to 4.13 am. High water London Bridge: 9.56 am (21.8ft), 9.47 pm, 6.5m (21.8ft). Avonmouth: 2.23 am, 11.3m (37.7ft), 2.12 pm, 11.3m (37.7ft). Dover: 6.48 am, 5.8m (19.1ft), 7.12 pm, 6.0m (19.8ft). Head: 1.34 am, 6.2m (20.5ft), 1.49 pm, 6.6m (21.5ft). Liverpool: 6.49 am, 8.3m (27.1ft), 7.32 pm, 8.1m (26.5ft).

Pressure will be low to NW of British Isles and troughs of low pressure will move E across many districts.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, central S, E England, E Midlands, East Anglia: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, rather cloudy later; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 28 to 21°C (82 to 70°F).

Channel Islands: SW England, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; hill and coast fog patches; wind SW, moderate; max temp 17 to 18°C (63 to 64°F).

Wales: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; hill and coast fog patches; wind SW, moderate; max temp 17 to 18°C (63 to 64°F).

Wales: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; hill and coast fog patches; wind SW, moderate; max temp 17 to 18°C (63 to 64°F).

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 63 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.5 in. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,013.7 millibars, rising 1,000 millibars - 29.53 in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 17

S COAST

Bournemouth: 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18.5, 19.5, 20.5, 21.5, 22.5, 23.5, 24.5, 25.5, 26.5, 27.5, 28.5, 29.5, 30.5, 31.5, 32.5, 33.5, 34.5, 35.5, 36.5, 37.5, 38.5, 39.5, 40.5, 41.5, 42.5, 43.5, 44.5, 45.5, 46.5, 47.5, 48.5, 49.5, 50.5, 51.5, 52.5, 53.5, 54.5, 55.5, 56.5, 57.5, 58.5, 59.5, 60.5, 61.5, 62.5, 63.5, 64.5, 65.5, 66.5, 67.5, 68.5, 69.5, 70.5, 71.5, 72.5, 73.5, 74.5, 75.5, 76.5, 77.5, 78.5, 79.5, 80.5, 81.5, 82.5, 83.5, 84.5, 85.5, 86.5, 87.5, 88.5, 89.5, 90.5, 91.5, 92.5, 93.5, 94.5, 95.5, 96.5, 97.5, 98.5, 99.5, 100.5, 101.5, 102.5, 103.5, 104.5, 105.5, 106.5, 107.5, 108.5, 109.5, 110.5, 111.5, 112.5, 113.5, 114.5, 115.5, 116.5, 117.5, 118.5, 119.5, 120.5, 121.5, 122.5, 123.5, 124.5, 125.5, 126.5, 127.5, 128.5, 129.5, 130.5, 131.5, 132.5, 133.5, 134.5, 135.5, 136.5, 137.5, 138.5, 139.5, 140.5, 141.5, 142.5, 143.5, 144.5, 145.5, 146.5, 147.5, 148.5, 149.5, 150.5, 151.5, 152.5, 153.5, 154.5, 155.5, 156.5, 157.5, 158.5, 159.5, 160.5, 161.5, 162.5, 163.5, 164.5, 165.5, 166.5, 167.5, 168.5, 169.5, 170.5, 171.5, 172.5, 173.5, 174.5, 175.5, 176.5, 177.5, 178.5, 179.5, 180.5, 181.5, 182.5, 183.5, 184.5, 185.5, 186.5, 187.5, 188.5, 189.5, 190.5, 191.5, 192.5, 193.5, 194.5, 195.5, 196.5, 197.5, 198.5, 199.5, 200.5, 201.5, 202.5, 203.5, 204.5, 205.5, 206.5, 207.5, 208.5, 209.5, 210.5, 211.5, 212.5, 213.5, 214.5, 215.5, 216.5, 217.5, 218.5, 219.5, 220.5, 221.5, 222.5, 223.5, 224.5, 225.5, 226.5, 227.5, 228.5, 229.5, 230.5, 231.5, 232.5, 233.5, 234.5, 235.5, 236.5, 237.5, 238.5, 239.5, 240.5, 241.5, 242.5, 243.5, 244.5, 245.5, 246.5, 247.5, 248.5, 249.5, 250.5, 251.5, 252.5, 253.5, 254.5, 255.5, 256.5, 257.5, 258.5, 259.5, 260.5, 261.5, 262.5, 263.5, 264.5, 265.5, 266.5, 267.5, 268.5, 269.5, 270.5, 271.5, 272.5, 273.5, 274.5, 275.5, 276.5, 277.5, 278.5, 279.5, 280.5, 281.5, 282.5, 283.5, 284.5, 285.5, 286.5, 287.5, 288.5, 289.5, 290.5, 291.5, 292.5, 293.5, 294.5, 295.5, 296.5, 297.5, 298.5, 299.5, 300.5, 301.5, 302.5, 303.5, 304.5, 305.5, 306.5, 307.5, 308.5, 309.5, 310.5, 311.5, 312.5, 313.5, 314.5, 315.5, 316.5, 317.5, 318.5, 319.5, 320.5, 321.5, 322.5, 323.5, 324.5, 325.5, 326.5, 327.5, 328.5, 329.5, 330.5, 331.5, 332.5, 333.5, 334.5, 335.5, 336.5, 337.5, 338.5, 339.5, 340.5, 341.5, 342.5, 343.5, 344.5, 345.5, 346.5, 347.5, 348.5, 349.5, 350.5, 351.5, 352.5, 353.5, 354.5, 355.5, 356.5, 357.5, 358.5, 359.5, 360.5, 361.5, 362.5, 363.5, 364.5, 365.5, 366.5, 367.5, 368.5, 369.5, 370.5, 371.5, 372.5, 373.5, 374.5, 375.5, 376.5, 377.5, 378.5, 379.5, 380.5, 381.5, 382.5, 383.5, 384.5, 385.5, 386.5, 387.5, 388.5, 389.5, 390.5, 391.5, 392.5, 393.5, 394.5, 395.5, 396.5, 397.5, 398.5, 399.5, 400.5, 401.5, 402.5, 403.5, 404.5, 405.5, 406.5, 407.5, 408.5, 409.5, 410.5, 411.5, 412.5, 413.5, 414.5, 415.5, 416.5, 417.5, 418.5, 419.5, 420.5, 421.5, 422.5, 423.5, 424.5, 425.5, 426.5, 427.5, 428.5, 429.5, 430.5, 431.5, 432.5, 433.5, 434.5, 435.5, 436.5, 437.5, 438.5, 439.5, 440.5, 441.5, 442.5, 443.5, 444.5, 445.5, 446.5, 447.5, 448.5, 449.5, 450.5, 451.5, 452.5, 453.5, 454.5, 455.5, 456.5, 457.5, 458.5, 459.5, 460.5, 461.5, 462.5, 463.5, 464.5, 465.5, 466.5, 467.5, 468.5, 469.5, 470.5, 471.5, 472.5, 473.5, 474.5, 475.5, 476.5, 477.5, 478.5, 479.5, 480.5, 481.5, 482.5, 483.5, 484.5, 485.5, 486.5, 487.5, 488.5, 489.5, 490.5, 491.5, 492.5, 493.5, 494.5, 495.5, 496.5, 497.5, 498.5, 499.5, 500.5, 501.5, 502.5, 503.5, 504.5, 505.5, 506.5, 507.5, 508.5, 509.5, 510.5, 511.5, 512.5, 513.5, 514.5, 515.5, 516.5, 517.5, 518.5, 519.5, 520.5, 521.5, 522.5, 523.5, 524.5, 525.5, 526.5, 527.5, 528.5, 529.5, 530.5, 531.5, 532.5, 533.5, 534.5, 535.5, 536.5, 537.5, 538.5, 539.5, 540.5, 541.5, 542.5, 543.5, 544.5, 545.5, 546.5, 547.5, 548.5, 549.5, 550.5, 551.5, 552.5, 553.5, 554.5, 555.5, 556.5, 557.5, 558.5, 559.5, 560.5, 561.5, 562.5, 563.5, 564.5, 565.5, 566.5, 567.5, 568.5, 569.5, 570.5, 57

ME NEWS

Lucan frequently accused husband of hiring man to kill her, inquest told

Borrell, Lucan said he had been accused by his hiring a man to kill her husband of hiring a man to kill her, inquest told.

Borrell, Lucan said he had been accused by his hiring a man to kill her husband of hiring a man to kill her, inquest told.

Borrell, Lucan said he had been accused by his hiring a man to kill her husband of hiring a man to kill her, inquest told.

Borrell, Lucan said he had been accused by his hiring a man to kill her husband of hiring a man to kill her, inquest told.

Borrell, Lucan said he had been accused by his hiring a man to kill her husband of hiring a man to kill her, inquest told.

Borrell, Lucan said he had been accused by his hiring a man to kill her husband of hiring a man to kill her, inquest told.

Burton tent tomb is declared open

By a Staff Reporter

The Mayor of Richmond upon Thames, Alderman Ronald Stevens, yesterday usurped the function of the Last Trump and declared a tomb open.

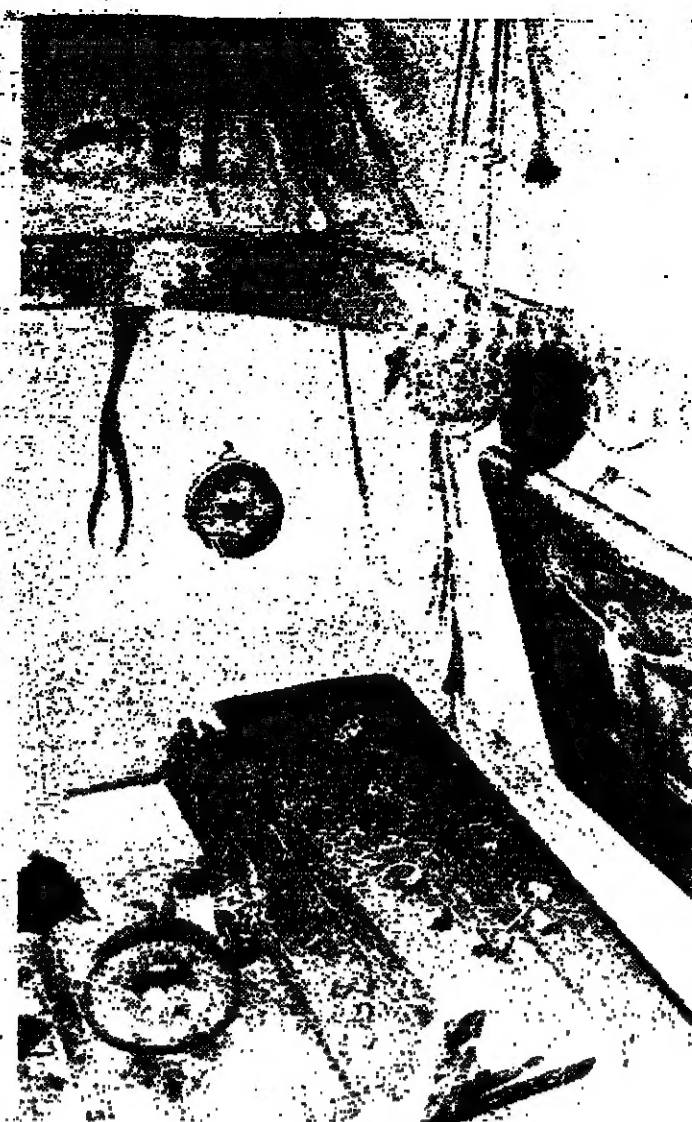
It is an unexpected monument to find in a suburban cemetery, being built in the shape of a large Bedouin tent and decorated with Muslim emblems. The tomb, of Sir Richard Burton, Victorian explorer, writer and poet, and his wife, is listed by the Department of the Environment as a building of historical and architectural importance.

Enthusiasts for Burton raised £2,000 to restore the exterior. They are now appealing for another £2,000 and more to restore the equally exotic interior.

The moving spirit in the resurrection of the Burtons' tomb was Mrs Margaret Lee, a local housewife and the wife of Mr John Lee, a Labour MP. She said yesterday: "If you see that something needs to be done, such as restoring an important ruined tomb, the thing is to go ahead and do it, and ignore those who pour cold water on the idea."

After his death in 1890 Lady Burton offered her husband for burial in Westminster Abbey, but was told that there was no more room. So she built her Bedouin tent in the cemetery of St Mary Magdalen, Mortlake. Among its many exotic trappings, an electrical system illuminated the interior.

The inquest resumes today.



The interior of the restored tomb of Sir Richard and Lady Burton, opened at Mortlake yesterday.

Sir Keith Joseph joins call for Bill of Rights

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph has joined the growing clamour for a Bill of Rights. It was necessary, he said, "to save the law from Parliament, and Parliament from itself."

Outlining his proposals in a pamphlet published today by the Conservative Political Centre, Sir Keith, who is a barrister, said that a Bill would first outline the division of powers, as far as possible restoring to the courts their function of the protection of the individual and corporate bodies.

Secondly, a Bill of Rights would provide a self-imposed restraint on Parliament and would subject it to the rule of law. It could perhaps also divide parliamentary functions into categories of importance, and lay down different scales of majorities needed to justify them.

Major changes would surely need parliamentary majorities reflecting a majority of the nation", he said. The socialists could hardly cavil at this when they themselves demanded a referendum on the EEC issue. A constitutional court would be needed to scrutinize legislation for compliance with the Bill of Rights, he suggests.

Sir Keith called for the safeguard of a Bill because "the law is becoming a party-political football".

He said: "Highly political, controversial and far-reaching legislation abrogating traditional rights is churned out by Parliament unceasingly. Government ministers who received a minority of the poll, and even smaller minority of all citizens, use the majesty of the law to dress up their prejudices and panic expedients."

That had inevitably undermined respect for the law in general. "If some people or groups, be they trade unions or ratepayers, can enjoy widespread sympathy when they defy politically unpopular laws, the next step is for people to defy any laws they find inconvenient", he said.

Freedom under the law (Conservative Political Centre, 33p).

£2,500 book theft at fair

A book valued at £2,500 was stolen within an hour of the Antiquarian Book Fair's opening at a London hotel yesterday. The thief evaded security guards at the fair, at which 25,000 books are on show.

Apparently he got through a door at the far side of the exhibition hall, that has to be kept open because of fire precautions.

The book, *Les Mécaniques de Galilée*, published in Paris in 1634, was one of the most valuable at the fair. It was on the stand of Helmut Schumann, a Zurich bookseller.

Communists fear return of k-street abortions

Social Services

endent

revolution in women's birth control would be lined by the Abortion (ment) Bill, the Com- Party of Great Britain today. It would drive women back to illegal, back-street abortions, the Party said in evidence to the committee studying the evidence points out that ability that women can when and if to have has been an important the growing pressure of opportunities in edu- jobs. It says that is an essential part birth control services, restricted, would cause ion and suffering to disadvantaged women. ing abortion more diff- obtain. will not he numbers of abor- he evidence says. "The e always made their ate arrangements, and due to do so." men without the means, or private abortions, to- rape victims, girls under unsupported mothers e driven back to the and misery" that exis-

zed before the 1967 Abortion Act. The evidence suggests that the Bill, sponsored by Mr James White, Labour MP for Glasgow, Folke, would not check the abuses of the Act.

It adds: "The fantasy tales of abortion horrors, which have been used to promote the James White Bill, have no re- lation to the medical needs of women and many have been exposed as falsehoods."

The Lane committee on the working of the Abortion Act had recognized that to amend it in a restrictive way would increase the sum of human suffering and ill health, and probably drive more women to seek the squalid and dangerous help of back-street abortionists. The evidence supports that view and says the misery stated by the Act far outweighs the abuses of it."

The Communist Party evi- dence is published four days before mass rallies in London, Scotland and Europe organized by the National Abortion Campaign, which is opposed to the Bill. The London rally is expected to include supporters from France and Holland. "Pro-abortion groups in those countries and in Switzerland, Germany and Italy will picket British embassies."

stood down ing bomb arguments

ors in the Birmingham trial were stood down, for the rest of the Lancaster Crown Court legal submissions heard in their Mr Justice Bridge told Counsel's best estimate ment is that it is un- shall require your e for the rest of this hey would be in call id not return to their.

ank Skuse, a Home- ensic scientist, had answered suggestions glycerine and ammon- ite, said to have been the hands of three of dants could have got out the men handling

ree, William Power, Patrick Hill, aged 30, Walker, aged 29, have ot guilty, along with ers, to the murder of tims of the two Bir- ublic house explo- November.

al resumes today.

Record number wish to join Open University

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The Open University has had 52,551 applications from people who wish to study as from January 1, 1976. It is the highest number of applications received since the university started its courses in 1971.

The applications come at a time when the university faces a record deficit and may have to cut the number of admissions planned for next year from 20,000 to 17,000 or even 16,000.

The university is discussing economy measures, including reductions in the number of students, to confine the deficit within £500,000 in a budget of £12m. It is also trying to resist government pressure to raise the fees for a full-time course from £25 to £40.

Applications for next year's courses closed yesterday. The numbers are 14 up on last year and 17,540 up on the applications for January, 1974.

d Chalfont's warning on apse of UK credit

halfont, former Mini- State at the Foreign monwealth Office, ning yesterday of a of the credit-worthi- the United Kingdom utter of weeks rather nths" unless drastic measures were taken.

chime address at the St Lawrence Jewry, y of London, he said, ie Arab oil producers, icans and the Swiss e their money out of y we shall be bank- mter-of-days."

omic collapse might political disaster, Lord said, resulting in nen-Marxist govern- an authoritarian

to end disaffection Act

y International yed the Government osessions under the t to Disaffection Act and to repeal the Act, "an unacceptable on free speech."

ganization also ex- incted as the disaffection Act would consti- out bail of one of 16

Only QF8 leaves today and gets to Sydney tomorrow.



If you want to get to Sydney fast, QF8's the best way. You leave Heathrow at 11.45, any Monday, Wednesday or Saturday. And arrive in Sydney in time for a relaxed evening meal the following day. And a good nights sleep before you get down to business.

If you've travelled 'long distance' before you know what that's worth. And only Qantas can give you the extra comforts on our Jumbo 747B. Big and roomy. With more

legroom, and excellent cuisine, plus the exclusive first class 'Captains Club.' Asia, Australia and the South Pacific... We've made it a Qantastic world.

QANTAS
THE AUSTRALIAN AIRLINE



Ask your local Qantas travel agent or Qantas for details at Qantas Cntr, Old Bond Street and Piccadilly, London W1. 500 Chiswick High Road, London W4 5RW, or the Qantas desk, Terminal 3, London Heathrow Airport. Enquiries and Reservations London 01-995 1344, or Birmingham 021-643 4948/9, Bristol 0272-201278, Manchester 061-832 7161 and Glasgow 041-248 7633/4.

HOME NEWS

Tory leader defines duty of the press

By John Groser

Journalists and politicians had a duty to serve the cause of freedom, Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday. The freedom achieved in the countries of the Commonwealth should be passed on to the people, she told the Commonwealth Press Union conference in London.

If countries were to succeed in that objective, the people had to become involved in the great endeavour for freedom. All the nations of the Commonwealth had the means at hand for such involvement in the shape of newspapers, radio and television. She added:

In years gone by, our rulers had reference to their own stores of wisdom. Perhaps it may have been the rights and practices of ancient religions. Perhaps they had a great body of written or remembered customary laws. Those not so learned were the uncommitted majority of our peoples. It is the great triumph of the Commonwealth that the principles of elective government have been inscribed in all our constitutions. Today the voice of all the people may be heard. The communicators of our various nations must learn to serve the people as the old accumulated wisdoms served our ruling fathers. The force of religion has waned, the old ways of wisdom no longer sway the younger, more impatient generation.

No longer was it a small group of informed and privileged people who followed and controlled the affairs of parliaments and nations. Now, to a greater or lesser degree, each citizen could bring influence to bear. She believed that a communications gap existed. But it was not one about which she felt there was any cause for despair, and it was being constantly narrowed.

Mrs Thatcher was introduced to the conference by Lord Astor of Hever, president of the CPU, and she started by reaffirming her belief in the EEC. She said: "I have never subscribed to the view that British entry into the EEC would cause fatal weakening of Commonwealth links. I have always held that Britain's active participation in Europe could strengthen Britain. It could strengthen Europe and it could strengthen the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is a marvellous historic and unique association of sovereign nations bound so loosely yet so effectively."

Liberals' choice

Mr John Parry, of Richmond upon Thames, a BBC producer, has been selected as prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth.

With Arts Council offering reduced grant, inflation threatens to destroy the Royal Shakespeare Company despite economies

The Bard is likely to go £200,000 into the red

From Philip Howard

The Arts Council has offered the Royal Shakespeare Company a reduced grant for next season, while inflation is running at between 20 and 30 per cent. No other state-subsidized company has had its grant reduced.

The Royal Shakespeare Company has made drastic economies this year, and even more drastic economies in its plans for next year. For example, it has limited its repertoire at Stratford to four productions, three of which (all the *Henrys*) share common elements of set and costumes. The Aldwych has for the time being ceased to be a repertoire house, so eliminating the expensive business of continual changeovers.

Nevertheless, without an increased grant, even the programme for the 1975-76 season will go £200,000 into the red. Unless more money comes from somewhere, the company has announced that it will have to close its operations at the Aldwych from November 30.

That would break up the company as we know it, since Stratford and the Aldwych are interdependent. With one limb amputated, the fruitful system of exchanging plays, of national and international tours, and of keeping a large team of some of the world's best directors, designers, actors, and other specialists in full-time employment would break down. There would be no way of putting the company together again when the economic situation improved, since the stars would be dispersed to other companies all over the world.

Without the prospect of transferring to the Aldwych, artists would find the offer of a long, highly specialized Stratford season dauntingly less attractive. Stratford standards would collapse.

The impression that the Royal Shakespeare Company spends proportionately more than other companies on lavish productions can be demonstrated by accountancy to be erroneous, even though Shakespeare is an expensive man to produce because of the size and scale of his work. During the past year the cost of production materials has more than doubled. Nevertheless, the company has reduced its expenditure on production materials to about a

twelfth of total costs. Even next season, in spite of inflation, the economy programme allows for that spending to be increased only to just over a tenth.

For each theatre ticket sold this year, the company will receive 90p subsidy, compared with 48p last year. It needs £1.21 next year to survive, and has been offered 93p. Last year the National Theatre got a subsidy of £2.09 for each seat sold. The Royal Shakespeare's seat subsidy is lower than that of any other supported company.

The company also raises a far higher proportion of its revenue than any other supported company. Last year its grant represented 53p out of each £1 of earned income. In the 1971-72 season the figure was 27p, compared with an average of 81p for all the other 51 companies subsidized by the Arts Council.

After five years of inflation since then, the £884,000 grant that the company says is the minimum it needs to carry on next season has been reduced to £680,000. It would still represent only 61p of each £1 of budgeted earned revenue.

It may be asked whether we are prepared to see one of our great cultural assets dismantled for the sake of £200,000. The company's audiences around the world exceed a million a year, attracting huge numbers of tourists and sums of foreign currency to Britain.

Mr Peter Wilson, former Shelter director and Liberal

parliamentary candidate, who is head of public affairs for the company says: "It is as if the French were to announce that they were going to close the Louvre because they could not afford to increase its subsidy to keep pace with inflation. We should say, rightly, that they were mad."

"I do not consider that Shakespeare is an elitist, minority interest. Our theatres are full. Shakespeare is so expensive and difficult to put on that no commercial company can afford to do it any more. That is an argument not for reducing our subsidy but for increasing it, so that we can reduce prices and make our plays more accessible to the bulk of the people."

But the real argument is not about money. In a recording angel's register-view of twentieth-century cultural achievement, such Royal Shakespeare productions as Peter Brook's *Desire*, Peter Hall's *Wings of the Doves*, John Barton's *Richard II*, David Jones's *Love's Labour's Lost*, and the Gorky plays at the Aldwych would rate golden stars.

If we really cannot afford to keep a national company to play our supreme national artist as he should be played, perhaps Shakespeare himself and all his works, *Hamlet* and *Hamlet*, had better be exported posthumously to the United States or West Germany, Japan or the Soviet Union. They might even be sold to some foreign currency for a transfer fee.

Mr Peter Wilson, former Shelter director and Liberal

Publicity for banned pop festival leads to jail

Sidney Rawle, publisher of *IT*, the underground newspaper, was jailed by a High Court judge yesterday for advertising the outlawed Windsor pop festival. He must stay in prison until September 3, 11 days after the advertised opening day of the banned festival.

Mr Justice Wainman ruled that Mr Rawle, of Grafton Road, Kenilworth, London, had broken court orders not to advertise the festival or promote it by publishing a copy of a pamphlet in the June edition of *IT*.

Mr Rawle denied that he had purposely advertised the festival and said he had simply reported the court case on May 29 when Mr William Dwyer, the festival organizer, was accused of contempt of court.

Mr Dwyer, aged 42, a civil servant, was jailed until August 24 for handing out leaflets advertising the festival.

Mr Rawle said he reproduced the leaflet because it was evidence in the case. The judge, however, said, "I wholly disagree. This was a device by Mr Rawle further to advertise the festival. He is obdurate that the festival will take place, failing the obtaining of an alternative site. I have come to the conclusion that he has somewhat subtly sought to get round the terms of the court order and is clearly in contempt."

The case was brought by the Windsor Citizens' Action Group through the Attorney General. The group also obtained suspended jail orders against Miss Anne McCarthy, aged 22, a television producer, and John Docherty, a young man, for "aiding and abetting" the breaking of the court orders by distributing leaflets in Hyde Park.

Mr Rawle, who denied being a festival organizer was led out of court by Mr James Dooling the tipstaff.

40-hour week for doctors would hamper recruitment

By Neville Hodgkinson

Sir Cyril Clarke, President of the Royal College of Physicians, has issued a warning that the proposed 40-hour contract for junior hospital doctors will bring about a decline in recruitment to some vital specialties in which a serious staff shortage is already being felt.

In a letter to Sir Henry Yellowlees, the Chief Medical Officer, he says: "If the contract is adopted on the basis of a 40-hour week there will be a pay differential between clinical posts, which require medical staff to work considerably longer than a 40-hour week, and posts which do not include the responsibility of direct patient care, such as radiology and pathology, the responsibilities of which could probably be included within the 40-hour week."

"The results of this could only be a further decline in recruitment of junior staff into the paraclinical specialties

which, as you know, is already very low."

Sir Cyril points out that no extra duty payments are proposed for university medical staff, and says the differential will adversely affect applications for lectureships and research posts in university hospitals.

He argues that as area and district health authorities have to find half the cost of the extra duty payment, there will be a temptation for them to economize by reducing medical cover at night and at weekends.

He says it would be much better to use any funds earmarked for the proposed overtime payments to pay realistic salaries in both NHS and university clinical appointments, irrespective of specialties and hours worked.

Extra duty payments, introduced in 1971, are payable to junior hospital doctors working more than 80 hours a week.

Ex-PC warned teacher of lodger's record

Mr William Marshall, a former policeman, said a Leeds Crown Court yesterday that he warned a schoolteacher that another man had a conviction for indecency with a boy.

Mr Marshall appeared as a defence witness for the teacher, Mr Clive Wilcock, aged 36. Mr Wilcock, of Hollinwood Avenue, Moston, Manchester, denies conspiring to assault boys indecency and to publish obscene photographs.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the prosecution, alleged that Mr Wilcock and three other men, Raymond Varley, a photographer, the Rev John Poole, former Vicar of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield, and Jack Nicholls, had been engaged in debauching and corrupting young boys.

Mr Marshall said he left the West Yorkshire force in July, 1974, when he was a constable. He had already become acquainted with Mr Wilcock, who then lived at Horbury, Yorkshire.

In June, 1973, he said, Mr Wilcock showed him some photographs of one of which showed a partly dressed youth. Mr Marshall said: "Wilcock told me he had found them in his home and was appalled, astounded and disgusted. I knew Nicholls resided at Wilcock's home, and told Wilcock that he should tell Nicholls to leave, and the photographs should be taken to the police station. On the following day I learnt that Nicholls had left Wilcock's home and the photographs had been destroyed."

He added that he saw Mr Wilcock with two men in a public house in February last year. Mr Wilcock said one of the men was called Raymond Varley. Mr Marshall told him later that Mr Varley had a conviction for indecency with a boy.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

Leaflets help disappointed holidaymakers

The Department of Trade has issued two free leaflets designed to help people who lost their holidays last year because of the collapse of air travel companies. The leaflets are available from travel agents and Citizens Advice Bureaux. One explains the Air Travel Reserve Fund Act; the other describes how to make a claim.

People who booked through a travel agent with a company now in liquidation should check that full details of their claim have been sent to the appropriate liquidator. If they booked direct with an operator, they must write to the liquidator at the address where they booked. If they receive no reply, customers are advised to write direct to the Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency, PO Box 165, London, SW1.

All new developments in plastics and rubber have their world première in October in Düsseldorf/Germany.

In October, the International Plastics and Rubber Fair '75 will be taking place in Düsseldorf. With 1057 exhibitors from 27 countries it is the biggest and most important plastics fair in the world. And the most comprehensive as well.

On a net exhibition space of about 88,000 m² you will see the coming four years of plastics and rubber, new ideas and new activities.

208 exhibitors show developments in the field of raw materials and auxiliaries.

308 exhibitors offer a comprehensive look at finished and semi-finished products as well as engineering components.

541 exhibitors demonstrate the performance of their machines, tools and accessories.



All the important names will be there. Presented in the most modern fair grounds of Europe - 10 minutes away from the third largest airport in West Germany.

Düsseldorf, European centre of trade and commerce on the Rhine. And a centre of cultural attraction too - with the comforts and conveniences of first-class international hotels.

The next four years of plastics and rubber



October 7-14, 1975 in Düsseldorf

Düsseldorfer Messen - Basis for Business

Catalogue voucher

Make sure you collect the information and make the contact at this large fair to help you in your decision-making. Book your flight to Düsseldorf in good time. If you want further information about '75, write to: Düsseldorf Messen, Messenstraße 10b, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, Postfach 320 203. International Trade Fair Agencies Ltd., 10 Old Bond Street, London W1K 3DB.

We here by order _____ catalogue(s)

Name _____

Company _____

Town _____

Street _____

ON WATERLOO DAY

DEVISED BY COMMAND OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT AND AUTHORIZED BY THE WATERLOO COMMITTEE



THE WATERLOO MEDAL



In 1819 the Prince Regent authorised the issue of a magnificent Waterloo Medal to be presented to the two principal commanders at Waterloo - Wellington and Blücher - as well as to the sovereigns of the Nations then victorious in the long war against Napoleon.

It took 30 years to complete. When in 1849 the Italian artist, Benedetto Pistrucci, Chief Medallist at the Royal Mint, finished his work on this most intricate of designs, all the intended recipients except for Wellington were dead.

Accordingly the medal was never issued. Today, Waterloo Day, is the 160th anniversary of the battle. In its honour the newly-established Waterloo Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington, has authorised the Library of Imperial History to produce the medal from the original impression as an exclusive limited edition.

Only 5,000 of these massive and elaborate medals are to be available in the United Kingdom.

The Waterloo Medal, which has a diameter of 5 1/2 inches, has on its obverse busts of the Prince Regent, Frederick William III of Prussia, Francis II of Austria and Alexander I of Russia side by side, with on the reverse the figures of Wellington and Blücher on horseback being guided by the figure of Victory. In the style of its day the figures are in Roman military uniforms.

Technically the full-sized Waterloo Medal is one of the finest examples of 19th century engraving and to capture the detail exactly demands only the purest of materials. The edition therefore will be available only in 100% fine silver or 100% pure copper - the metal employed by the Royal Mint in forming the original impression used for this edition.

Unlike ordinary coins and medals which can be struck mechanically, production of the Waterloo Medal is a long and carefully controlled process. To ensure total accuracy and to remain faithful to the original engraving requires painstaking craftsmanship of the very highest order.

The Waterloo Committee, which has as its aim the improvement and preservation of the battlefield as a site of international historical importance, will not authorise the issue of the Waterloo Medal in any other form and in no circumstances will the edition exceed its official limit.

All medals issued will be numbered, the names of the original owners registered with the Waterloo Committee in Brussels, and to protect the edition each original owner will be presented with a personal certificate of ownership bearing the signature of the Duke of Wellington as president of the Waterloo Committee.

So that both sides of this most intricately-designed medal can be properly displayed, it will be delivered specially mounted and framed at no extra cost.

All applications will be treated in strict order of receipt and all cheques received after the edition is fully subscribed will be regretfully returned. To ensure your registration as an original owner of this historic medal you are urged to act promptly.

Advance Application Form

To the Library of Imperial History, 44-45 Museum Street, London WC1. Telephone 01-242 3931

Please register my application for the full-sized Waterloo Medal in a limited edition of 5,000 within the United Kingdom, of which 1,000 only may be in pure silver. I understand my order will be returned forthwith if the edition is already fully subscribed.

☐ I would like _____ Medal(s) in 100% fine silver (in £120 each including VAT and postage including VAT at 25 per cent. Each side 1,000 grains)

☐ I would like _____ Medal(s) formed in pure copper (in £48.60 each including VAT at 8 per cent.)

My cheque for £_____ is enclosed in full payment.

Medals will be despatched in order of applications commencing Aug. 31, 1975

Name _____

Address _____

WEST EUROPE

Lisbon denies rumour of plan to install military government

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, June 17

Portugal's Revolutionary Council, the supreme ruling body, has no intention of installing a military government. This was the guarantee given early today by Captain Vasco Lourenco, the council's official spokesman, during a break in a marathon council meeting. The meeting began on the morning of Friday and was still continuing today.

Captain Lourenco said the meeting had been surrounded by rumours but there would be no military government. "We have no intention of setting up a military government," he said. "The meeting was held to analyse the political situation and take decisions about it, he said. So far no positive conclusions had been reached and nothing sensational was to be expected."

There was still no solution reached today to the problem of the newspaper. A month ago by a Communist-led printers' dispute. After unsealing the doors of its offices last night the internal security force, Copcon, resealed them again today.

The dispute between the printers and the Socialist-oriented editors was still far from being settled, and both the administration of the newspaper and Copcon were accusing each other of failure to fulfil previous undertakings.

concerning the reopening of the offices and the newspaper's republication.

During the past few days the members of the Revolutionary Council have interviewed most of the leading ministers of the Government and today they were receiving the ministers without portfolio.

On his arrival from his visit to Rome yesterday, President Costa Gomes took part in the meeting with Senhor Melo Antunes, the Foreign Minister, who had accompanied him on the trip.

According to the council spokesman the matters dealt with by the meeting had been the present political situation, the diagnosis of the type of society at which the country aims, the role of the Armed Forces Movement in the promotion of these aims, and analysis of the economic and social factors. He said that there was no move to end the present coalition Government.

Among matters discussed was the project of installing a local people's revolutionary council and for this purpose there would be a commission appointed to examine the whole problem of the relations between the people through the creation of "the proper structures" Captain Lourenco said.

A home-made bomb exploded outside a Lisbon hotel early today but did no damage.



Communist supporters in Rome celebrating their party's regional election successes early yesterday.

10 arrested at funeral of Basque shot by police

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, June 17

Police took at least 10 people into custody in the funeral town of Plencia at the funeral of a young man who was shot dead by police in the Basque region today. The fatal shooting of Señor Alfredo San Sebastián Zaldivar, aged 24, took place at Mungia, near Bilbao.

Basque underground sources said that several thousand people attended the funeral in Plencia, in spite of heavy police precautions to avoid disturbances, which included sealing off all entrances to the town on Monday. The priest who spoke at the funeral boldly accused the Civil Guard of the killing.

Shopkeepers put up their shutters as armed police and Civil Guards patrolled the streets, questioning people in the vicinity of the victim's home and the church. In Mungia shops and businesses closed down on Monday afternoon as a sign of mourning.

Ecclesiastical sources said in Madrid that police seized copies of a sermon on the Basque problem at several churches in San Sebastián last Sunday. The sermon had been prepared with the approval of the Catholic hierarchy. Police took at least four priests into custody for questioning.

The same sources said that the parish priest of the town of Ibaeta, near San Sebastián, had been taken to the hospital in the Carabanchel prison in Madrid because he failed to pay fines totalling over £3,000, imposed without trial, because of sermons he had delivered.

In San Sebastián, a lawyer who represents an accused Basque terrorist was forced to flee his home with his family late last night after an anonymous caller said that a bomb was about to go off. Police searched the house but found no explosives.

The lawyer Señor Juan Maria Bandrés, is waiting for military authorities to set the date for the trial of his client, Señor José María Garza, an alleged member of the Basque separatist movement E.T.A., who is alleged to be in the killing of a Civil Guard. Señor Garza, according to medical reports, is a mental defective ever since he suffered the loss of both limbs when he was shot through the head at the time of his capture.

The Public Order Court in Madrid, which deals only with political offences, heard the testimony yesterday of Señor Félix Santos, publisher of the monthly journal *para el dialogo*, regarding an article which led to the confiscation of the latest issue of the magazine last Thursday. The article was entitled "Reasons for political change".

Also in Madrid, police announced the arrest of two suspected members of the extreme left Popular Front, who were said to have resisted arrest in some police underground railway station.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: A French prefect closed today that investigations had now proved that agents of the Spanish police for the terrorist attack in Baitritz on the night of June 5, directed against two Basque refugees. Recently, there have been a series of bomb attacks in the French south-west and M. Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, said at the weekend that France had taken steps to prevent this penetration by "Spanish police or para police elements".

Monetary union 'essential for EEC farm policy'

From Philip Webster
Strasbourg, June 17

MPs in Britain who have yet to be convinced about the desirability of European economic and monetary union would have been discouraged by today's debate in the European Parliament on the Commission's agricultural policy (CAP).

The theme running through the speeches of representatives of many political groups was that the CAP was the cornerstone of European integration but that it could never reach complete effectiveness until monetary union had been achieved.

M. Roger Boudet, the French liberal president of the Parliament's agriculture committee, said that the CAP was the victim of the hesitations along the road to monetary union.

Mr Lardinois, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, said the Community's much criticized system of monetary compensatory amounts, which attempts to iron out fluctuations in currency values, could end only when monetary union was achieved, which was essential for the continuation of the CAP, had come into being.

Mr Lardinois blamed some of the shortcomings of the CAP on the member states rather than the Commission, which had been handicapped in formulating improvements by the emergency action it had to take in some countries. Britain, Germany, Italy, and France had all produced problems and difficulties in the past year which could have led to the disintegration of the CAP.

This had not happened. Through all the problems, shortages, boom and recession, the CAP had managed to keep going, he said.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Marie-Antoinette's bedroom just as it was

From Richard Wigg
Paris, June 17

The bedroom of Marie-Antoinette at the Palace of Versailles, fully restored as it was on the night in October, 1793 when she had to abandon it never to return, will be on view to the public from tomorrow.

Other rooms at the palace and the grand salon at the Petit Trianon have also been put back to their original state with the help of a special grant of 100m francs (about £11m) which was approved by President Giscard d'Estaing when he was Sunday Minister and a frequent Sunday visitor to Versailles with his wife and children.

Last night the President flew to Versailles by helicopter to step back into the period of history just before the French

'Stern' forbidden to publish tapped phone conversation

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, June 17

An interim injunction was today issued against the Hamburg magazine *Stern* to prevent it publishing a transcript of a tapped telephone conversation between two leading figures in the Bonn Opposition.

The Christian Democrats (CDU) had their application for an injunction granted by a Hamburg civil court, which had to be specially convened as today is a public holiday in West Germany.

The legal move follows a decision by the magazine to reverse its undertaking of last week not to print the transcript, sent anonymously through the post. The grounds for this reversal given by a *Stern* spokesman were that the transcript did not constitute intrusion into the private lives

Villagers return after poison gas disperses

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, June 17

About 1,000 inhabitants of five villages on the eastern outskirts of Munich were allowed to return home early today after the area narrowly escaped a poison gas catastrophe. Nitrogen fertilizer being unloaded in heavy rain from railway wagons underwent a chemical reaction and released a cloud of highly poisonous gases.

Exposure to the corrosive gases led to 67 people being treated in hospital. Firemen in masks drowned the heap of fertilizer in water to stop the gas cloud growing. It was eventually dispersed by the wind.

OVERSEAS

Surprise Knesset vote to increase defence budget seen as challenge to Mr Rabin's authority

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, June 17

The Israel Cabinet held a lengthy meeting today to hear Mr Rabin's report on his visit to Washington. No policy decisions were expected as the Prime Minister had made it clear that further moves towards an interim settlement with Egypt would depend on reaction to President Ford. It is understood that there was general approval in the Cabinet of Mr Rabin's achievement in persuading Mr Ford that there must be parallel concessions by both Egypt and Israel to make an interim agreement possible.

While the ministers were meeting the Government was faced with an unexpected revolt in a Knesset committee meeting on the size of the defence budget. On paper the Government had a comfortable majority in the joint meeting of the Knesset foreign affairs and security committee but by a majority of one a decision was taken to increase the defence budget by about £30m to about £1,500m.

The proposal was made by Mr Yehuda Ben Meir, a member of the National Religious Party which is in the Government coalition. Three of the four NRP members on the joint committee voted for the increase. Four members of the former Rabi section of the Labour Party were demonstratively absent.

When the defence budget

was discussed in the Cabinet, Mr Shimon Peres, the Defence Minister, who is a Rabi member, complained that it was too low. The vote today is expected to cause a row within the coalition and may be seen as a challenge to Mr Rabin's authority, made with the tacit approval of Mr Peres.

The Prime Minister got a very good press today. The consensus was that he had shown firmness in Washington without risking being accused of intransigence. The *Jerusalem Post* credited him with having turned a tactical victory by making it clear to the United States that a breakthrough would depend on moves in Cairo as well as in Jerusalem.

There is wide support for Mr Rabin's insistence that before any agreement is made, Egypt must honour all its commitments under the disengagement accord, including the so-called secret understanding that Israel's cargoes would be allowed through the Suez Canal, and there must be a long period of non-belligerency if Israel is to make further territorial concessions.

Opinion among Arabs is that Mr Rabin's mission was inconclusive and that the convening of a conference will be demanded by the Arab states. Nobody seems prepared to believe that President Sadat will agree to put the Palestinian and Golan Heights issues in cold storage for three to five years for the sake of financial stability at home.

If there are further negotiations, it is unlikely they will

follow the familiar pattern of Mr Kissinger shuffling between Aswan and Jerusalem in attempts to "narrow the gap". There is strong opposition here to further exercises of this kind.

At the Cabinet meeting before Mr Rabin left for Washington several Ministers criticized the shuttle method, arguing that Mr Kissinger's comings and goings, accompanied by press leaks which raised hopes that were later dashed, had proved a failure. One suggested that it would be better to conduct talks by secret diplomacy in Washington or elsewhere.

During the Washington visit, despatches from Israel correspondents indicated that future negotiations might be handled by the White House rather than the State Department. The name of Mr Rumsfeld, the White House chief of staff, was mentioned as a possible go-between.

In a New York interview Mr Rabin said he would not recommend to the Secretary of State to resume his shuttle diplomacy until the positions of Egypt and Israel were closer together. But he denied that he had lost confidence in Dr Kissinger.

A public opinion poll published on the eve of the Rabin visit to Washington showed that only 12.5 per cent of Israelis were satisfied with Kissinger's approach to Israel. The poll was not taken until June 17, the day the Rabin visit was almost exactly the other way round.

Herr Scheel says alliance has been strengthened

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 17

President Schöck of West Germany today pointedly replied to a Congress that the recent debacle in Indo-China had strengthened Atlantic solidarity and released new energies for the alliance.

In an address to the Chambers assembled in session, Herr Scheel said: "Not as some may have feared and others may have hoped, recent developments have loosened the ties of Europe-American solidarity. On the contrary, more energies have been set free for the alliance which will be concentrated in its task. The awareness of interdependence is deeper than ever."

The West German President also put in a good word for the European Community, the "European Community for harmonizing economic disputes. The only real course for the world in dangerous years ahead is cooperation. European cooperation has much more worked out an overall picture of economic cooperation than the nations of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean."

In spite of the protestations of the will to mobilization produced what he called "a promising era of multilateral cooperation with the Third World."

He added: "The European Community has a stabilizing influence on the world economy."

To congressmen who wonder why Europe seems to be getting away from Herr Scheel, the President said: "Europeans have united themselves behind a long way behind our hope promises, but we shall be And in so doing we need understanding of the States. We need long European-American cooperation."

This must be based mutual trust, he said. "It is candid. It must not make the mistake of empty divergent second-hand interests at the many common interests."

Herr Scheel also gave warning that communism seemed "where injustice misery predominates, an have to sharpen our science. Political freedom cannot prevail unless the consensus remains the Freedom and social justice together."

He expressed German gratitude for American aid, the Marshall Plan, and as "a tribute to the genius in the history of mankind."

Hard task ahead for Italy's Christian Democrats

Continued from page 1

that the Communists were the main beneficiaries of the feeling of a desire for change. Now they face up to this challenge in the coming days will be the first indication of what the country's next step will be.

If there is no recourse to a general election—which at the moment looks unlikely—the governing parties have the unpleasant prospect of a difficult autumn in economic affairs which they will have to face from a weakened political base. The Communists have regularly gained ground in Italian elections since 1948, but their gains hardly upset the system. It was rather like the slight

increase each year in the inclination of the Leaning Tower of Pisa: people did not really believe it would fall, because finally catastrophe has always seemed to be sufficiently far away not to require immediate and urgent measures.

This election saw the Communists advance sufficiently to give a serious jolt to the traditional system, even if in terms of percentages the Christian Democrats failed to give the pessimists full justification. What must be worrying them, however, is that the Communists have turned the screw several times instead of only once.

Leading article, page 19

President Giscard begins state visit to Poland

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

President Giscard d'Estaing today began a four-day state visit to Poland which is intended politically to establish "model" relations between a country of Western Europe and one in Eastern Europe. Economically, the visit is designed to boost French trade with the Poles. The President was accompanied by his wife, M. Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, and M. Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior. M. Poniatowski, who by birth is a prince of a former Polish royal house, made a preparatory visit some months back.

The idea of establishing exemplary relations within the

framework of agreements being worked out at the European security and cooperation conference is eagerly taken up by Mr Gierek, the Polish leader. In an interview published in tonight's *Le Monde*, Mr Gierek believes there is no obstacle to such relations between the two countries going even further and the expression in a joint political declaration to be signed at the end of M. Giscard d'Estaing's visit.

In trade, M. Fourcade is expected to sign a five-year cooperation agreement in Warsaw providing for 4,000m francs (\$440m) in new credits and bringing France's imports of Polish coal up to five million tonnes annually over the next eight years.

Israel gives a progress report on detentions

By Edward Mortimer
Tel Aviv, June 17

Israel is now detaining about 30 or 40 administrative detainees in the country and about 100 in occupied territories, according to Mr Meir Shamgar, Israel's Attorney-General.

Speaking at a lunch in London yesterday, Mr Shamgar said that such detention was subject to judicial review every six months and whether or not the detainees asked for it. He said the procedure derived from the British defence emergency regulations introduced in Palestine in 1948 by the Egyptian force after the 1948 war and the Jewish authorities in the area. Mr Shamgar said that all the people detained were known to have been involved in terrorist activity. He pointed out that when Palestinian terrorists took hostages in Israel, they demanded that a prisoner be released and sent to an Arab country. Yet when Israel did the same thing on its own initiative, it was denounced as a crime against human rights.

On allegations of torture by Israel's security forces, Mr Shamgar said the accusations were made last year by Mrs Felicia Langer, the Israel Communist lawyer, had been investigated under the supervision of the Supreme Court and had been found to be without foundation.

SW Africa police search home of expelled bishop

From Our Own Correspondent
Cape Town, June 17

Security police in South-West Africa today searched the home of the expelled Bishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev. Richard Wood, the Bishop Suffragan of Namaland, who was served with an expulsion order yesterday.

They held warrants giving them authority to search for a variety of documents, including ledgers, bank statements, pamphlets, and other papers, and duplicating machines.

The authorities have given no reason for the expulsion, but there has been a long conflict between the South African Government and the Anglican Church in South-West Africa. He is the third Rev. William Burnett, the Anglican

Archbishop of Cape Town, today "expelled" the bishop "because he was not in complete agreement with the bishop's actions."

Woodstock, June 17.—The bishop said today he was taking legal action against the expulsion order which was issued by the executive committee of South-West Africa's Legislative Assembly.

The bishop has been accused of being the author of press statements and speeches made by supporters of the South-West Africa People's Organisation. He has also been accused of organising a political demonstration in the town of Swakopmund, which was banned last week.

"I deny all these allegations," he said. "They are pure moonshine."—Reuter.

'Environmental weapons' in new bargaining

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, June 17

Talks on prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques for military purposes have started in Geneva between the two superpowers. Their delegations are headed by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Dr Yevgeny Fedorov, the Soviet Academician.

This is a continuation of discussions held in the autumn in Moscow and during February in Washington. The subject will be taken up in a conference which resumes here on Tuesday.

In his first public speech for five weeks, Mr Brezhnev proposed in Moscow on Friday that the major powers conclude an agreement banning the use of environmental modification techniques for military purposes. He said that such weapons could even more seriously threaten the security of mankind than existing nuclear ones.

A Soviet draft treaty was submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in Moscow. It is not yet clear whether a joint draft will be tabled in the superpower conference by the superpowers at the conclusion of their talks. They are not comparing notes and seem to be at an understanding can be reached on what a treaty might cover, a spokesman said.

Senate examining curious poll won by both parties

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 17

The United States Senate today began a study of a curious election decided by the papers as a result of a decision to begin its attempt to elect seven members of the New Hampshire Senate.

Victory changed hands twice before the present state of suspense. Mr John Durkin, the Democrat, was first to receive votes; then the state's ballot law was reversed and the Republican, Mr Louis Wyman, the Republican, won two votes. More than 22,000 votes were cast.

The Senate, which under the Constitution is the supreme arbiter in elections, heard Mr Durkin's petition and refused to seat Mr Wyman. Since the Democrats control the Senate there have been loud cries from the Republican side that they are trying to "steal" the election.

The middle almost defies description and is now utterly partisan. So far there has been no full recount; and so far the Senate majority has voted down attempts, supported by the papers, to send it all back for a new election. Some suspect that Republicans are better than Democrats at getting out their votes.

The Senate rules committee was supposed to examine the 900 disputed ballots, and make

Congress vote to build US base on Diego Garcia

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 17

The American plan to proceed with a naval base at Diego Garcia, the British Indian Ocean islet, cleared a preliminary hurdle in Congress today.

The Senate armed services committee voted 10-0 to authorize \$12,000,000 (£6m) to expand facilities and build a runway and storage tanks. The chairman, Senator John Stennis, said the decision was based partly on the presence of Soviet missile facilities at Berbera in Somalia.

The Somalia and Russian denials of this presence are not taken seriously. It is asserted here that the facilities are for refuelling missiles—which permits the Soviet ships to stay longer on the station.

The American decision to push ahead with Diego Garcia contrasts with the refusal to accept the South African Government's invitation to use the naval base at Simonstown. Domestic considerations of race policy preclude such an action.

Simonstown seen as a 'challenge'

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, June 17

The South African Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said in Parliament here today that the Republic would not enter into "another one-sided agreement with one country" on the facilities at Simonstown.

The Government, he said, would cooperate with everybody but on its own terms. It would also continue improving and developing the Simonstown facilities. The ending of the agreement with Britain, announced formally yesterday, was not a tragedy for South Africa, he said, but a challenge.

Mr Vause Raw, the opposition United Party's spokesman on defence, has accused Britain of failing for a long time to honour the agreement in spirit. It was illogical, he said, that South Africa should carry the responsibility and cost while the British Navy enjoyed the privilege of use and control in time of war.

The termination of the agreement was neither unexpected nor regretted, he said. "However, it is a sad fact of life that our formal military and naval isolation is now complete."

He hoped common sense and responsibility would soon restore the normal and friendly relations for which South Africa had always been in power.

Mr Colin Eglin, the leader of the Progressive Party, said it had been clear for some time that the sharp political differences between Mr Wilson's and Mr Vorster's governments made continued cooperation impossible.

Cape Town's two English language papers, the *Cape Times* and the *Argus*, both published editorials today suggesting that Britain's waning importance was as much a factor in the decision as the ideological issues. The *Argus* said Britain was "no longer a naval power of great consequence" and was "bankrupt" and "becoming an untenable luxury for Britain."

The *Cape Times* said the agreement had become anachronistic in vesting overall command in the British Commander-in-Chief in the Atlantic. It was preoccupied with Western Europe.

Mentioning Britain's economic difficulties and its "UPP"

defence cut-backs, the paper said: "Britain's world role has been withdrawn from the Atlantic, whichever way it is decided."

Moscow, June 17. Africa is planning to Simonstown base to closer cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, according to an official Soviet news agency.

According to the plans, the base is to be a kind of springboard for active participation by Africa in the activities of the Atlantic block over the Atlantic Ocean. Tass said South Africa was planning to double the size of the accommodation code of the United States and had a "substantial" code of American ability of American using it in preference to Garcia.

"Nato strategists have been showing interest in the region, trying to expand their operational code of the Atlantic block over the Atlantic Ocean," Tass said. "Africa wanted a close with Nato because of the collapse of Portuguese's own increasing so-called 'UPP'."

**The international
disgrace that has become one
long Mother's Day**

This article first appeared in The New York Times on May 9, 1975.
 © New York Times.

Cyprus Problem
From Our Correspondent
Cairo, June 17
President Sadat conferred in Alexandria today with President Makarios of Cyprus, who is paying a four-day visit to Egypt as part of an Arab tour, including Syria, Iraq and Libya. The two heads of state exchanged views on developments in the Middle East and the Cyprus problem.
Archbishop Makarios, a close friend of the Arabs, is seeking their backing for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus as well as the independence and territorial unity of the island. President Sadat supported President Makarios when he was briefly deposed.
Informed sources said that President Sadat had informed his Cypriot counterpart of efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, including a recent summit of the two presidents in Selsburg, with President Ford.

And now to cortisone, one of the steroid ointments. This is not the complete answer to eczema but used correctly it is the most valuable preparation in the doctor's armamentarium. Cortisone applied first as a lotion and later as an ointment can transform an itching red oozing skin in a matter of hours. But it is not the only available preparation for eczema and it should not be applied for weeks on end. If it is applied for a long time it can

pressure group against the manufacturers and doctors in order to modify or stop the cortisone treatment because of its hidden dangers which were not being explained to parents. Clearly this was the best reason to feel this way but this is due to a failure of communication between doctors and parents. Most drugs have side effects but this is not a reason for the patient to become his own doctor and to refuse treatment. Because today's drugs are so powerful, communication between doctor and parent (or patient) must be closer than ever.

This article first appeared in The New York Times on May 9, 1975.
© New York Times.

Golf
Why Player has special incentive for winning US Open this time

as the 12th and 13th the green is small and tucked away among trees. It is on the inward half, in particular, that patience and a cool head are said to be most needed.

It was at the 17th in 1949 that Sam Snead took three from the edge in his final round and spoiled his chances of winning this year's Open.

Open Old Tom was won by Cary Middlecoff with 286, and this was the only occasion the hole has visited the 18th hole since Chicago. Although in make good neglect of this area the Open had been taken back in the year of its disfigurement.

The first Open was played in 1895 as an appendage to the United States Amateur (an echo of what had happened in 1894).

By the 75th championship to be played, it is several years since two Britons appeared in the field to try to prove themselves all over again. But Oosterhuis comes to the championship in a promising form and he has a chance of doing as well as he has ever before made his best showing this year.

can matchplay champion, missed her opportunity of finishing in front by taking six at the long 14th, where she drove into a bunker.

Leading first round scores:

71. Miss S. Sempie (U.S.)
72. Miss W. Pilcher, (Ireland) and
Mrs. J. Anderson (Gulfport)
73. Mrs. D. Benson (W.Va.) and
Miss S. Needham (New York)
74. Miss E. Parsons (Australia), Miss A. Sheard (N.
Ireland).
75. Mrs. A. Risdon (N.Z.), Miss C.
MacKinnon (New Zealand),
76. Miss J. Jellie (Australia), Miss M.
Kaye (Ireland), Miss P. Conley (U.S.)

CRAIGS HILL: Southern professional championship; first round leaders: 67, J. Garms; 68, D. J. Prentiss; 69, N. Job. 1. Le Brocq; 70, J. Smul; A. Gallacher; B. Fowler; A. Humphries; J. Milten; R. Rensford; 71, C. Ellis; J. L. Hammond; 72, P. Russell; A. P. Barr; K. C. Brown; T. J. Howard; J. Price; 73, Hamilton; 74, Dawson; 75, Hamilton.

CARLYSTOWN HILLS: Professional; 72, 278; 73, 279; 74, 280; 75, 281; 76, 282; 77, 283; 78, 284; 79, 285; 80, 286; 81, 287; 82, 288; 83, 289; 84, 290; 85, 291; 86, 292; 87, 293; 88, 294; 89, 295; 90, 296; 91, 297; 92, 298; 93, 299; 94, 300; 95, 301; 96, 302; 97, 303; 98, 304; 99, 305; 00, 306; 01, 307; 02, 308; 03, 309; 04, 310; 05, 311; 06, 312; 07, 313; 08, 314; 09, 315; 10, 316; 11, 317; 12, 318; 13, 319; 14, 320; 15, 321; 16, 322; 17, 323; 18, 324; 19, 325; 20, 326; 21, 327; 22, 328; 23, 329; 24, 330; 25, 331; 26, 332; 27, 333; 28, 334; 29, 335; 30, 336; 31, 337; 32, 338; 33, 339; 34, 340; 35, 341; 36, 342; 37, 343; 38, 344; 39, 345; 40, 346; 41, 347; 42, 348; 43, 349; 44, 350; 45, 351; 46, 352; 47, 353; 48, 354; 49, 355; 50, 356; 51, 357; 52, 358; 53, 359; 54, 360; 55, 361; 56, 362; 57, 363; 58, 364; 59, 365; 60, 366; 61, 367; 62, 368; 63, 369; 64, 370; 65, 371; 66, 372; 67, 373; 68, 374; 69, 375; 70, 376; 71, 377; 72, 378; 73, 379; 74, 380; 75, 381; 76, 382; 77, 383; 78, 384; 79, 385; 80, 386; 81, 387; 82, 388; 83, 389; 84, 390; 85, 391; 86, 392; 87, 393; 88, 394; 89, 395; 90, 396; 91, 397; 92, 398; 93, 399; 94, 400; 95, 401; 96, 402; 97, 403; 98, 404; 99, 405; 00, 406; 01, 407; 02, 408; 03, 409; 04, 410; 05, 411; 06, 412; 07, 413; 08, 414; 09, 415; 10, 416; 11, 417; 12, 418; 13, 419; 14, 420; 15, 421; 16, 422; 17, 423; 18, 424; 19, 425; 20, 426; 21, 427; 22, 428; 23, 429; 24, 430; 25, 431; 26, 432; 27, 433; 28, 434; 29, 435; 30, 436; 31, 437; 32, 438; 33, 439; 34, 440; 35, 441; 36, 442; 37, 443; 38, 444; 39, 445; 40, 446; 41, 447; 42, 448; 43, 449; 44, 450; 45, 451; 46, 452; 47, 453; 48, 454; 49, 455; 50, 456; 51, 457; 52, 458; 53, 459; 54, 460; 55, 461; 56, 462; 57, 463; 58, 464; 59, 465; 60, 466; 61, 467; 62, 468; 63, 469; 64, 470; 65, 471; 66, 472; 67, 473; 68, 474; 69, 475; 70, 476; 71, 477; 72, 478; 73, 479; 74, 480; 75, 481; 76, 482; 77, 483; 78, 484; 79, 485; 80, 486; 81, 487; 82, 488; 83, 489; 84, 490; 85, 491; 86, 492; 87, 493; 88, 494; 89, 495; 90, 496; 91, 497; 92, 498; 93, 499; 94, 500; 95, 501; 96, 502; 97, 503; 98, 504; 99, 505; 00, 506; 01, 507; 02, 508; 03, 509; 04, 510; 05, 511; 06, 512; 07, 513; 08, 514; 09, 515; 10, 516; 11, 517; 12, 518; 13, 519; 14, 520; 15, 521; 16, 522; 17, 523; 18, 524; 19, 525; 20, 526; 21, 527; 22, 528; 23, 529; 24, 530; 25, 531; 26, 532; 27, 533; 28, 534; 29, 535; 30, 536; 31, 537; 32, 538; 33, 539; 34, 540; 35, 541; 36, 542; 37, 543; 38, 544; 39, 545; 40, 546; 41, 547; 42, 548; 43, 549; 44, 550; 45, 551; 46, 552; 47, 553; 48, 554; 49, 555; 50, 556; 51, 557; 52, 558; 53, 559; 54, 560; 55, 561; 56, 562; 57, 563; 58, 564; 59, 565; 60, 566; 61, 567; 62, 568; 63, 569; 64, 570; 65, 571; 66, 572; 67, 573; 68, 574; 69, 575; 70, 576; 71, 577; 72, 578; 73, 579; 74, 580; 75, 581; 76, 582; 77, 583; 78, 584; 79, 585; 80, 586; 81, 587; 82, 588; 83, 589; 84, 590; 85, 591; 86, 592; 87, 593; 88, 594; 89, 595; 90, 596; 91, 597; 92, 598; 93, 599; 94, 600; 95, 601; 96, 602; 97, 603; 98, 604; 99, 605; 00, 606; 01, 607; 02, 608; 03, 609; 04, 610; 05, 611; 06, 612; 07, 613; 08, 614; 09, 615; 10, 616; 11, 617; 12, 618; 13, 619; 14, 620; 15, 621; 16, 622; 17, 623; 18, 624; 19, 625; 20, 626; 21, 627; 22, 628; 23, 629; 24, 630; 25, 631; 26, 632; 27, 633; 28, 634; 29, 635; 30, 636; 31, 637; 32, 638; 33, 639; 34, 640; 35, 641; 36, 642; 37, 643; 38, 644; 39, 645; 40, 646; 41, 647; 42, 648; 43, 649; 44, 650; 45, 651; 46, 652; 47, 653; 48, 654; 49, 655; 50, 656; 51, 657; 52, 658; 53, 659; 54, 660; 55, 661; 56, 662; 57, 663; 58, 664; 59, 665; 60, 666; 61, 667; 62, 668; 63, 669; 64, 670; 65, 671; 66, 672; 67, 673; 68, 674; 69, 675; 70, 676; 71, 677; 72, 678; 73, 679; 74, 680; 75, 681; 76, 682; 77, 683; 78, 684; 79, 685; 80, 686; 81, 687; 82, 688; 83, 689; 84, 690; 85, 691; 86, 692; 87, 693; 88, 694; 89, 695; 90, 696; 91, 697; 92, 698; 93, 699; 94, 700; 95, 701; 96, 702; 97, 703; 98, 704; 99, 705; 00, 706; 01, 707; 02, 708; 03, 709; 04, 710; 05, 711; 06, 712; 07, 713; 08

Boxing China put out the red carpet for Ali

Kuala Lumpur, June 17. Muzandad said yesterday that he had developed a new style to add to his "Russian tank" "rope-a-dope" manoeuvres for his world title defence against Bugner of Britain on July 1. "It is defensive and I'll tell you the name tomorrow," he said after sparring with a group in front of some 500 supporters.

All used his rope-a-dope technique to tire Levi Forte and Jimmy Ellis, his sparring partners, and he said he would "beat down Bugner, the European champion." "I'll just walk right in with the rope-a-dope and Bugner has to throw punches until he punches himself out," he said.

Earlier Ali talked of his plans after knocking Bugner, including a third encounter with the former world champion Joe Frazier, and a trip to China. After his winning run he said he had been invited to China by Chairman Mao. He had been invited to Peking before he fought Frazier and had declined. Asked how long he might stay in China, he said: "I don't think it will be more than 10 days."

Frazier in Maulia, he said: Flazio promoter, Lope Sarreal has promised me \$6m while Frazier has asked for \$10m. He said he had created a new style of boxing by not avoiding or dodging punches but just blocking them.

If the worst comes to the worst I am prepared to give him five rounds and then Sugner will tie himself and get discouraged", he said. "I will be able to manoeuvre your opponent into vulnerable positions, hit him quick and get out, and at the same time stay out of his range."

Government employees in the Kuala Lumpur area will be permitted to take time off to see to the funeral of the late leader. To work immediately after the contest, which is due to start at 9.45 am local time (3.15 am in Britain).

Government employees in the July 1 holiday for schools in the

Wood's manager rejects Wales as suitable venue

Johnny Griffin, the manager of Leicester's Tim Wood, has rejected Caernarfon as a venue for his boxer's British light-heavyweight championship final eliminator against Roy John.

Bev Walker, John's manager, was invited to stage the contest in Wales on September 24, but Mr Griffin said: "I am not interested in going there. Tim has a lot of followers and I want the match in a central position, probably London."

The winner will meet either Johnny Frankham or Chris Finnegans, who may ready for the vacant title. That contest ended with Frankham gaining a controversial decision and a re-match has been arranged for October.

Asif Iqbal, the Pakistan cricket captain, asks us to state that there is no substance in the suggestion made in *The Times* yesterday that he had had words with the president of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan and, as a result, had withdrawn unnecessarily from the World Cup series.

classes, which improve each year, and awarded the championship to the winner of both the Queen's Cup and the Lloyds Bank qualification at the Royal Cornwall Show two weeks ago. Mrs Alan Ferguson, who bay three-year-old, Clipston, of Fary Royal, he is out of Khilby Vulgan, a mare who won at the flat, over hurdles and over fences and was also hunted with the Pynchley hounds.

Clipston was bred in Northamptonshire by Mrs. K. Spoke and was as wild as a buck the time last year, when he was taken in hand by Mr. and Mrs. B. Warner. His first success in the show ring came at the City of Leicester Show, when Mr. Frank Furness judged him and put him above the Lloyds Bank champion, Sammy Dasher. He won again at the Buckinghamshire County Show, and at Christmas was sold for £6,000 to his present owner, who intends to put him in training due course.

Captain's chief opponent for the small open class was the horse he lost, was Mr FURNESS's homebred heavyweight, the brown six-year-old, Sera Pike, by the sire of Legendelle, by Carino, winner of the Horse & Hound Cup at the National Hunt Show of the Hunters' Improvement Society. Sera Pike the ridden champion and finally joined forces with Mr Brookshaw to select him for the three-year-old Reserve for the ridden title was the Wirral horse blanket cut for the title at the last Horse of the Year Show.

Legendella, whose four-year-old son was shown with his brother here yesterday.

EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING QUALIFIER: 1. Miss C. Walker's Wishbon; 2. J. Brown's Paddy Connelly; 3. D. Butler's Giraffe.

ALASTAIR W. PAYTON TROPHY: 1. Capt. M. A. Phillips's Chain Bridge; 2. J. Mansfield's Teles; 3. M. Skilton's Everest Day.

CHAMPION OVERALL HUNTER: 1. J. Curran's; 2. J. J. Price's; 3. D. Overall, Mrs. A. Ferguson's Citation.

Athletics

Americans want to compete at Crystal Palace

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

The athletics match between the United States and the Soviet Union, which was to have been held in Kiev on July 4 and 5, has been cancelled because of a dispute over the television contract between the Amateur Athletic Union of America and the

I understand that the American Broadcasting Corporation, though not knowing that the AAU had a financial interest in the Olympic Games, had important fixtures, made a direct approach to the Russians for an agreement that they should telecast the Olympic Games through the matches which I first stipulated. I am sure that the AAU, through a proposal to the late Senator Estes Kefauver when he was in the Senate in 1957, and through the AAU now feel they are legally bound by their contract with CBS and must withdraw from their athletics rivals with their considerable benefit to the British Commonwealth. The financial interest of the AAU has been in touch with the top class, asking its members of the European and the United States class American athletes may compete in the Phillips International meeting at London.

pendance Day of course, where
Brendan Foster, Britain's
record holder for two miles
3,000 metres, is to race last
stewards' art, the international cross-country
champion and European indoor
3,000 metres winner, over 2,000
metres.

There was good news yesterday
for the athletes of Oxford, both
town and gown. The Rhodes
Trustees have decided to make
a gift to Oxford University of a new
synthetic all-weather track sur-
face on Clifley Road. It will replace the
clinders surface laid in 1950 on

[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 6; Cleveland Indians 5; Boston Red Sox 6; Detroit Tigers 2; Minnesota Twins 7; Oakland Athletics 6; New York Yankees 10; St. Louis Browns 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 9; Philadelphia Phillies 7; San Diego Padres 7; San Francisco Giants 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 10; St. Louis Cardinals 4; Cincinnati Reds 9; Atlanta Braves 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 4; Houston Astros 5.

lakes to write the sentence, Sor-konski was clear with his race won. Grundy, beaten half a the straight, was three lengths farther away in fourth place. Record Run has enjoyed a fan-

length by Balkinai in the 2000 Guineas, but he was the Derby in 1997, having taken the 1000 Guineas and the 2000 Guineas. Balkinai, silenced naturally and finally as detractors have might be from the merit of this season's crop of three-year-olds.

A defeated Henry Cecil said afterwards, "I wish I had a horse like Balkinai." Cecil said three weeks that he's been asked three times: "Cecil, how did you do it?"

At distances of a mile, for the horse. This means that his

typical record these past two seasons, having won 10 races, including the 1000 Guineas, the Gold Cup at Redcar, being gained under the welter burden of 55st 8lb.

Lester Piggott, second on Deerslayer, and runner-up on Cuscuta to crash Course in the Ascot Stakes, rode his first winner of the afternoon on Galway Bay, going away by two lengths. This success gave him Bolding his fourth victory in this race in the past

short head. Lester Piggett had the mount on Deerslayer and ironically enough it was Piggett himself who had suggested to Vincent O'Brien the trainer of Imperial the jockeys riding in the event. The former champion was successful on Spaniard's Close (1963), Casabianca (1965) and Kamudzu (1969).

[illegible]

The unrest among the 650 lads was over a delay in signing a collective agreement. The lads claimed that France's Minister of

agreement. Meanwhile, the official French racing organization, Paris-Mutuel Urbain, said it would not fund more than 93 million francs in cancelled bets to punters whose racing was disrupted on Sunday. A PMU spokesman said all ticket

Core Miss, b. f., by Trick Spear	Light Duty, b. f., by Queen's Husar	L. Pignon 7-11	2
Beach Game 10-12	—Highlight The Queen, 8-10		
Grey 12-11	J. Mercer 7-21	2	
Edwary 12-11	2		
Well Fellows, b. c., by Gladia Marx	Failed Again, b. f., by Reid Lad (bre.)	J. P. Dutton 10-	
Nonahe (Ld.) A. Crichon Stuart	—Time to Love, 10-11		
9-12	A. Kimberley 16-11		
Allegamenti, ch. c., by Faberge	10-11		
	Edwary 12-11		

[illegible]

ALICE HARRIS, 9-3, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39, 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55, 56-57, 58-59, 60-61, 62-63, 64-65, 66-67, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75, 76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 86-87, 88-89, 90-91, 92-93, 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 622-623, 624-625, 626-627, 628-629, 630-631, 632-633, 634-635, 636-637, 638-639, 640-641, 642-643, 644-645, 646-647, 648-649, 650-651, 652-653, 654-655, 656-657, 658-659, 660-661, 662-663, 664-665, 666-667, 668-669, 670-671, 672-673, 674-675, 676-677, 678-679, 680-681, 682-683, 684-685, 686-687, 688-689, 690-691, 692-693, 694-695, 696-697, 698-699, 700-701, 702-703, 704-705, 706-707, 708-709, 710-711, 712-713, 714-715, 716-717, 718-719, 720-721, 722-723, 724-725, 726-727, 728-729, 730-731, 732-733, 734-735, 736-737, 738-739, 740-741, 742-743, 744-745, 746-747, 748-749, 750-751, 752-753, 754-755, 756-757, 758-759, 760-761, 762-763, 764-765, 766-767, 768-769, 770-771, 772-773, 774-775, 776-777, 778-779, 780-781, 782-783, 784-785, 786-787, 788-789, 790-791, 792-793, 794-795, 796-797, 798-799, 800-801, 802-803, 804-805, 806-807, 808-809, 810-811, 812-813, 814-815, 816-817, 818-819, 820-821, 822-823, 824-825, 826-827, 828-829, 830-831, 832-833, 834-835, 836-837, 838-839, 840-841, 842-843, 844-845, 846-847, 848-849, 850-851, 852-853, 854-855, 856-857, 858-859, 860-861, 862-863, 864-865, 866-867, 868-869, 870-871, 872-873, 874-875, 876-877, 878-879, 880-881, 882-883, 884-885, 886-887, 888-889, 890-891, 892-893, 894-895, 896-897, 898-899, 900-901, 902-903, 904-905, 906-907, 908-909, 910-911, 912-913, 914-915, 916-917, 918-919, 920-921, 922-923, 924-925, 926-927, 928-929, 930-931, 932-933, 934-935, 936

PARLIAMENT, June 17, 1975

End of Simonstown agreement will not inhibit Navy operations

House of Commons

MR MAUDLING (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) asked what steps were being taken to replace the facilities available under the Simonstown agreement which had been terminated.

MR WILLIAM RODGERS, Minister of State for Defence (Teesdale, Stockton, Lab) said: "As we have previously made clear, the Royal Navy will be able to continue to operate in the Indian Ocean using the normal facilities available to it from the shipping, although we expect it to do so less frequently than hitherto."

MR MAUDLING—The Foreign Secretary told the House that the Government was continuing a review of the naval arrangements arising from the Simonstown agreement and that when this review was complete the House would be informed. We do not regard a written answer to a question yesterday as carrying out that undertaking. (Conservative cheers.)

The Secretary of State for Defence said recently as January said that the Simonstown agreement served a useful purpose in protecting trade routes around the Cape. Is this no longer the case?

What do the Government estimate the effects will be on defence expenditure and on British exports, and what has happened to the NATO review of the Soviet naval build-up in the Indian Ocean?

MR RODGERS—I understand it has served a useful purpose in protecting trade routes around the Cape. Is this no longer the case? We have to look at the balance of advantage. The Government have decided after careful consideration that the balance is in favour of terminating the agreement and that it will not inhibit us operating in the Indian Ocean in the way we chose to do.

It will have no effect on defence expenditure. We have no reason to believe that the world is becoming more hostile to British exports for which we will continue to look for markets.

NATO does not have any responsibility for the world. It would be improper for it to do so because the southern boundary of NATO is the Tropic of Cancer.

MR MAUDLING—January 14 the Secretary of State told the House that NATO was continuing this study. What has happened to it?

MR RODGERS—We have had no report of the outcome of the study, but it is important to emphasize that NATO has no status south of the tropic.

MR KINNOCK (Bedwellty, Lab) would Mr Rodgers go further into the question of the NATO relationship with South Africa, especially in view of the revelations in the press last week about the relationship in terms of supplies and other facilities between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of South Africa?

MR RODGERS—NATO has no status in South Africa. The press reports were misleading when they were not positively inaccurate.

MR ALLAN (Salford, East, Lab) will the Government consider that all military collaboration with South Africa, not just as Simonstown, will now cease as promised?

MR RODGERS—The decision to terminate this agreement, which has been done with no difficulties with the South African Government, does not mean that we will cease all military collaboration with South Africa in the way he has in mind.

Reference to measure on independent schools

MISS JANET FOOKES (Plymouth, Devon, C)

In a question about the cost of the service of discontinuing the direct grant system, said—Is it not wholly satisfactory that at a time of great economic stringency the Government should be unable to give any indication of the cost and at the same time should give the boot to a number of good schools?

MISS LESTOR, Under Secretary for Education (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Lab) said: "The financial implications of the abolition of the direct grant system, which I totally support, are difficult to estimate. There could be anything between a saving of £30m and an addition of £12m."

Much of this depends on which of the schools elect to go into the maintained sector and which elect to become independent. By doing that they will subject themselves to any legislation that may be discussed or considered in respect of independent education.

Primary school variations are defended

MR RHODES BOYSON (Brent, North, C) asked what advice the Secretary of State for Education and Science would issue to local education authorities on the use of the new primary school variations.

MR BOYSON—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR LESTOR—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR BOYSON—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR LESTOR—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR BOYSON—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR LESTOR—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR BOYSON—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR LESTOR—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

MR BOYSON—The Government are as usual considering the Bill as it affects the use of the new primary school variations. We are seeking to reach agreement in this democracy on the basis of consensus and not of confrontation. Any local authority that goes beyond that agreed in the committee? (Labour cheers.)

Accepting pay claim more damaging than a rail strike

MR BURD (Mid-Oxon, C)

asked the Prime Minister what steps he intended to take to ensure that the Government did not accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike.

MR DONALD STEWART (West, North, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

that is the right way to do it and that is what he said on the second reading of the Bill last March.

MR DONALD STEWART (West, North, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said: "The Government are proposing to accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike."

New Conservative way to avoid beer and sandwiches at No 10

The Finance Bill was further considered in subcommittee.

On Clause 7 (Consolidation of Powers under Finance Act 1961).

MR NOTT, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury matters (St. Ives, C) said there did not have to be a statutory income policy with statutory norms and the rest for there to be an income policy.

The Opposition was trying to get across something new. Our overriding objective (he said), around which every other policy revolves, is that we believe there must be a minimum limit placed on national expenditure in money terms. We are not saying that we would get rid of altogether a system of resource planning based on constant prices. But we are saying it must be something that ever happened to ordinary working people, was that trade union leaders would not see the signs and would lead us down the path of a background where the working people knew they could not even have the same wages, let alone higher ones.

Whether or not there was an income policy there would have to be a cap on public expenditure. There would follow a transitional unemployment and increased bank rates.

MR JOEL BARNETT, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Hemel Hempstead, Lab) said there was agreement that the Government would have to take a view on the permitted increase in the total wage bill for the place within the limits, but that it must be a matter for the Government. It could not be subject to negotiation, and endless meetings over and over again.

The economic survival of the country and the solvency of all its institutions was at stake. The Government were not in a position to negotiate with the TUC and CBI. With unemployment mounting and with a deepening recession, there were serious disciplinary measures.

We are not presenting a non-negotiable argument (he said). It is specifically related to the control of money expenditure. The two are related, but they are different. The money must be used to rearm, and whichever moment was chosen there would be a crisis of confidence. The bigger the crisis, the more likely it was to be a crisis of confidence.

It was foolish to pick on the railways at the moment. That ignored that the railways had been successful in requiring a major act of political will. That meant not only telling the people that their living standards must fall, but it also meant

coming out with some specific and implement policies to make that act of government stick.

The people would not understand if the Government new in a week or two came out with a tougher policy for the forthcoming wage round.

The Government (he said) must immediately impose money expenditure limits and show the political guts and will to stick by them. The alternative route, in which they might go for a statutory price and incomes policy, was a gross over-simplification of the situation. It could only lead to a gross over-simplification of the situation.

I hope we can find a way to use cash limits to a degree that we are now. We would like to see the Government persuade the trade union leaders to control money from the very ground, but that they did not go for wage agreements which themselves and their friends would like.

One way or another, country was to get out of the mess. The level of wages must be checked. The Government must be able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector. The Government must be able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector.

By keeping down the public sector wages, we are able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector. The Government must be able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

of the kind they could only make rising the market of the goods would be a gross over-simplification of the situation.

The Government were not in a position to negotiate with the TUC and CBI. With unemployment mounting and with a deepening recession, there were serious disciplinary measures.

We are not presenting a non-negotiable argument (he said). It is specifically related to the control of money expenditure. The two are related, but they are different. The money must be used to rearm, and whichever moment was chosen there would be a crisis of confidence. The bigger the crisis, the more likely it was to be a crisis of confidence.

It was foolish to pick on the railways at the moment. That ignored that the railways had been successful in requiring a major act of political will. That meant not only telling the people that their living standards must fall, but it also meant

coming out with some specific and implement policies to make that act of government stick.

The people would not understand if the Government new in a week or two came out with a tougher policy for the forthcoming wage round.

The Government (he said) must immediately impose money expenditure limits and show the political guts and will to stick by them. The alternative route, in which they might go for a statutory price and incomes policy, was a gross over-simplification of the situation. It could only lead to a gross over-simplification of the situation.

I hope we can find a way to use cash limits to a degree that we are now. We would like to see the Government persuade the trade union leaders to control money from the very ground, but that they did not go for wage agreements which themselves and their friends would like.

One way or another, country was to get out of the mess. The level of wages must be checked. The Government must be able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector.

By keeping down the public sector wages, we are able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector. The Government must be able to create a new system of wage settlements that would be a fairer chance of keeping the public sector in the private sector.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

There was agreement that the level of wage inflation was too high and that the level of public expenditure was too high. That would be self-defeating. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure. That was why the Government allowed a 10 per cent increase in public expenditure.

Concern about coach crash road

In a statement on the coach and lorry road on the A74 near Moffat, Dumfriesshire, yesterday.

MR ROSS, Secretary of State for Scotland (Kilmarnock, Lab) said that there had been very heavy rain before the accident. Of the 44 occupants of the coach, 10, including the driver, were killed or injured, and 34 were injured. The driver of the lorry involved was also injured.

The coach was carrying 44 passengers, many of whom were elderly, came from the Brighton area and were on a tour of Scotland.

MR MONRO (Dumfries, C) will there be a fatal accident inquiry? While appreciating the difficulty of upgrading this dual carriageway to motorway standard at once, can he assure the House that he will give urgent consideration to the question of the safety of the A74, which might have prevented the tragedy yesterday?

MR ROSS—Fatal accident inquiries are held on a regular basis. The case in this instance is being dealt with as a matter of course. The road has been closed for a considerable time by Mr Hart (Lancaster, Lab) and Mr James White (Glasgow, Pollok, Lab). It is under constant surveillance by the road survey unit. We looked at the question of barriers fairly recently, but the fact is that the £1.5m it would cost

would be better spent in increasing the safety of road junctions, hard standing verges.

MR BOWDEN (Brighton, Kempston, C)—The people of Brighton have been shocked and shocked by the terrible tragedy. He said that many in the coach were personally known to him or to his wife and he paid tribute to the courage and bravery of the people who were injured and many of whom had been travelling for a long time. He asked Mr Ross to convey to the people of Scotland the gratitude for the way this tragedy was handled.

MR ROSS—I know how it must affect a town when elderly people set out on a tour and it ends in tragedy like this. One of the few things reported to me has been the lack of panic and the courage of the people on the coach.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

MR ROSS—We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy. We have to be careful not to let the tragedy become a tragedy.

Ulster employment agency

House of Lords

The British Railways (No 2) Bill and the Milford Haven Conservancy Bill were read a second time. The Hearing Aid Council (Extension) Bill passed the committee stage.

The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill was considered in committee. On Clause One (Constitution and general duties of the Agency).

LORE BELSTEAD (Lab) moved an amendment requiring three organizations to be consulted before the Fair Employment Agency, the main body under the Bill. They were: the Northern Ireland Regional Council of the Confederation of British Industry, the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, and the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said the agency would have wide powers over education, the promotion of equality, and the prevention of discrimination. If the powers were used insensitively

considerable damage could be done to industrial relations.

MR DONALDSON, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said it would be ridiculous to appoint the agency without consulting the organizations. The Department of Manpower would normally consult representatives of employers and employees in making the appointments.

The amendment was withdrawn. On Clause Two (Meaning of "equality of opportunity").

LADY BACON (Lab) moved an amendment to ensure that people in Northern Ireland who held religious beliefs were protected against discrimination.

MR DONALDSON, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said he agreed with the aim of the amendment.

At report stage, an amendment making the position clear would be introduced.

The amendment was withdrawn. The New Towns Bill, which has been through a second time, was read a second time.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

CAP stocktaking: more realistic monetary arrangements necessary

European Parliament Strasbourg

The common agricultural policy was a cornerstone of European integration but its full development was being inhibited by the lack of political will to achieve common policies in other spheres.

This view was expressed in a 57 point motion from the Committee on Agriculture relating to the European Commission's stocktaking of the CAP, which formed the basis of a debate on the working of the Community's farm policy.

The motion repeated Parliament's endorsement of the original 1973 memorandum on streamlining the CAP, which was not accepted by the Council of Ministers.

The motion welcomed the stocktaking and suggested that such reviews should take place every five years. The stocktaking should lead to a set of agricultural estimates to serve as a permanent instrument of forward planning.

Five-year production targets should be reviewed each year to allow for the maximum use of resources.

Production targets which took into account domestic consumption to be covered by Community agriculture. Community import and export requirements and imports from poor countries and protecting policies could make a useful contribution to a stable market and guaranteed supplies of food.

The motion recommended additional policies to supplement improved intervention mechanisms and that the system of direct income subsidies should be replaced by particular situations with the aim of overcoming structural

handicaps. It approved the Commission's proposals to increase the sensitivity of market situations but insisted that any intervention in this effect should not be a means of relieving the responsibility of farmers.

The motion requested measures to encourage regional specialization of production.

The motion called for the consistent development of the CAP, an enlargement of the social and economic repercussions of the CAP, and a simplification of the rules of application of the CAP, which would help in social policy to help in social policy.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C), moving the motion, said the CAP had been successful and failures but the principles underlying the CAP were still acceptable and were those on which the future should be based.

One of the failures was the level of incomes of the farming community. A large proportion of farmers had difficulties. Over the years, the level of incomes of the farming community had been falling behind those in industry.

The Commission had based its price policies on the concept of the modern farm. In the past they had tended to look at the farm as a whole, with farms which fell below the level of the modern farm. This was not the right approach. They should look at the regional and local situation and the social sphere. People who were farming in difficult areas needed help.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C), moving the motion, said the CAP had been successful and failures but the principles underlying the CAP were still acceptable and were those on which the future should be based.

One of the failures was the level of incomes of the farming community. A large proportion of farmers had difficulties. Over the years, the level of incomes of the farming community had been falling behind those in industry.

The Commission had based its price policies on the concept of the modern farm. In the past they had tended to look at the farm as a whole, with farms which fell below the level of the modern farm. This was not the right approach. They should look at the regional and local situation and the social sphere. People who were farming in difficult areas needed help.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C), moving the motion, said the CAP had been successful and failures but the principles underlying the CAP were still acceptable and were those on which the future should be based.

One of the failures was the level of incomes of the farming community. A large proportion of farmers had difficulties. Over the years, the level of incomes of the farming community had been falling behind those in industry.

Creating a more cost-effective, streamlined field Army with fewer overheads and greater combat capability

MR ROBERT BROWN, Under Secretary of State for Defence (Salisbury, Wiltshire, Lab)

asked the Prime Minister what steps he intended to take to ensure that the Government did not accept a pay claim more damaging than a rail strike.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

CINEMAS

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THE ARTS

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THE ARTS

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

THEATRE AND CINEMA

RPO/Arrau/Atherton

Festival Hall

Alan Blyth

Magisterial and authoritative may be overworked adjectives, but none other are so apt and appropriate to describe Arrau's playing of Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto on Monday night. Definitive might almost be added to them except that in such music not even a player of Arrau's character would pretend to have the mastery of all its facets. Still, hearing and enjoying him on this occasion, it seemed as if there was no more cogent or vital way of revealing its secrets.

Although everything in his reading, from the most exhilarating passage-work in the opening movement through the profound contemplation of the Adagio to the bravura contrasted with delicacy of the finale, seems to be the product of the most careful consideration, even calculation, nothing was in the least lacking in spontaneity. Quite the contrary; from first to last there was that extra touch of daring that could only come from the inspiration of the moment.

At times some sudden riar-

dando, some marked accentua-

tion, some pearly flurry of semiquavers seemed entirely to come into his mind as it happened. Yet all was retained within the logic and structure of Beethoven's concept. And in his 70s, far from being technically tired, there seems almost a new spring in Arrau's fingers, a fresh gleam.

No such satisfying interpretation can live on a solo performance alone, and the orchestra, under David Atherton, provided rapt, attentive support, whereas in the G major concerto what looked like a second-level RPO was not equipped to match the subtleties provided by Arrau. His control of dynamics, searching sonorities and, in the last movement, sense of joy had to fend for themselves. They did, but it was sometimes like only half the story.

In the second symphony, the ensemble was even more slapdash. It sounded as if the work had not had much more than 10 minutes of rehearsal time, and that some of the string players had not even encountered the work before. Be that as it may, Atherton's reading was too often hard-edged, relaxing only in the Larghetto, still one of Beethoven's most endearing and easy-going movements, although not for the horns, who here excelled themselves.

Holliger/Munich

Chamber Orchestra

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Thomas Walker

None of us wanted to let Heinz Holliger go after he had played the Vivaldi G major oboe concerto (FV7, No. 6) on Monday night. He responded to the tumult by repeating the slow movement, and in so doing showed a measure of his rare artistry, adding new yet never obtrusive ornamentation, heightening the tone from autumnal wistfulness to a fiery intensity to which no season I have ever experienced in Venice quite corresponds.

The Vivaldi outer movements, particularly the first, are an open invitation to mindless virtuosity; but though Holliger dealt effortlessly with the more virtuosic figure (indeed without ever seeming to breathe) each phrase was artfully shaped. His tone was always ample and unforced.

A number of Bach's key-

board concertos are, or are thought to be, transcriptions of

works for single-line instru-

ments and orchestra. In Hol-

liger's delivery of the oboe

concerto, No. 4 in A major

(BWV 1055), found its true and

original voice; the graceful and

tender roulades of the

Larghetto seemed especially apt

to that instrument's large,

velvet evenness.

The Munich Chamber Orches-

tra, conducted by Hans Stad-

lmair, lent firm support. They

are well-drilled and produce a

vibrant sound, which sometimes

becomes a bit tense in the upper

registers, but thought, Stadlmair

made slightly lighter weather of

Vivaldi's thin orchestral writing,

but the Bach was crisp and

vigorous.

Youth had the first word in

the form of Mozart's Divertis-

simo in D, K. 356 (age sixteen),

and, even more radically,

Schubert's Overture for strings

in C minor (age thirteen). The

latter is meant to be modelled

on Cherubini's *Faniska* over-

ture, and in truth I should

prefer to hear the original

Schubert, excessive as it is, and

an admittedly hard to avoid

spontaneous married Stadlmair

otherwise intelligently romantic

reading of the Dvorak E major

Serenade. A memorable even-

ing.

Public Opinion (Jasperina de Jong) speaks from Offenbach

'Orpheus' stalled by a sumptuous hell

To most directors Offenbach and Wagner would appear to be an odd pair of musical companions, but not to Götz Friedrich. His *Orpheus in the Underworld*, which has just opened at the Holland Festival, is a child of his Covent Garden Ring. Both Wagner and Offenbach, Friedrich argues very plausibly, are concerned with heaven, the infernal regions and the earth that lies between them. The names may be different—call it Valhalla or Olympus, the Rhineland or Thebes, Niebelheim or the Underworld—but the relationship remains exactly the same. The concern is with gods and devils and with mere mortals trapped unhappily in the middle of the sandwich.

Friedrich underlines the point by using a very similar stage layout in Amsterdam for his *Orpheus* to the one in London for the first two nights of his Ring, except that in Holland he has some very, very much further. The centre of the Theater Carre, by the side of the Amstel, has been gutted. The stalls have disappeared to make way for the glowing red enfers, surrounded by cavelles and Egiptians, and by a much further. The centre of the Theater Carre, by the side of the Amstel, has been gutted. The stalls have disappeared to make way for the glowing red enfers, surrounded by cavelles and Egiptians, and by a much further. The centre of the Theater Carre, by the side of the Amstel, has been gutted. The stalls have disappeared to make way for the glowing red enfers, surrounded by cavelles and Egiptians, and by a much further.

In common with one or two other contemporary directors Friedrich is out to reshape the conventional spaces of the theatre. Hal Prince split up band and stage for *Candide* in New York; Peter Brook totally altered the playing area of *Les Bouffes du Nord* in Paris for *Yimou*. But Friedrich's main concern, since he is dealing with heaven and the underworld, is with vertical rather than horizontal movement. So while Thebes with its Orpheus, where Orpheus gives his violin lessons, and boys and girls literally to distraction, remains at normal stage level Olympus is perched near the top of the proscenium arch, or what is left of the decorated heights of the Carre.

If appearances alone mattered this would be a very sumptuous *Orpheus*. Total Buisser's decor is remarkable. Olympus is coloured in milk and honey, the sickly and monotonous diet of Jupiter and his fellow gods. Thebes has a very Dutch tulip patch outside the Orpheus and some golden corn, where Pluto lingers in his shepherd's disguise, to conceal the snake which bites Eurydice. The underworld, guarded by two Cerberuses with flashing red eyes, is a labyrinth of fiery tunnels. Jan Skalik's costumes from the black sheep, which replace the shepherds in the Act 1 ballet, to the bushy-tailed cohorts of Pluto are equally ravishing.

But Crepuscule, Halvay and Offenbach provided some words and music too and these tend to get lost. The evening begins with a good joke. The orchestra under Franz Allers starts by playing the music for that other treatment of the Orpheus legend by Gluck, appropriately enough since the run of Holland Festival performances of *Orpheus* ended the night before Offenbach's *Orpheus* began. But he is stopped in mid beat by Pluto. The bust of Gluck is moved to the side of stage and is replaced by Offenbach's heavy head with the familiar pinenez and flowing whiskers.

The rest of the humour becomes rather more laboured. Götz Friedrich, for reasons which are not immediately clear, has decided to play the opera in four languages. Orpheus and Eurydice sing in German; the underworld represented by Pluto and John Styx go for French and English respectively, while most of the rest are happy to perform in Dutch. These EEC performances may begin by being a courtesy in an international festival, but they are apt to develop into a drag when prolonged translations set in, as Vienna found out in its cost in the recent *Federamus* at the Theater an der Wien.

And here is the problem with *Orpheus*. The sheer weight of its staging hangs too heavily on the music. Where the score should froth and sparkle it is sounded thick with the familiar bass of Franz Allers, who rather naturally was preoccupied in keeping all the elements together. But the pop bomb in the last act did a great deal

to liven things up. And the production was obviously geared to a spectacular can-can, which really became an infernal dance as the company, augmented by the National Ballet and the Lee Jackson Soul Dancers, pointed their legs and thighs from the ceiling to the foundations of the theatre.

By this time Offenbach had been left rather a long way behind. Jan Handerson earlier in the act had taken a mike in his hand for the last two or three couplets of John Styx's "Quand j'étais roi de Béotie" when the pop group came in with support, a far shout from the original Styx, the lugubrious Bach who was described as having the appearance of an amorous griffin. Jasperina de Jong, the Dutch musical comedy star, was also much happier in the midst of the dance with another microphone than she had been as a tragedienne. Public Opinion (Offenbach's answer to the Greek chorus) with a cohort of supporting newspapers, this journal, readers may be inspired to know, was dressed in a sexy black leather number, with calf-high boots and a bushy.

Catherine Geyer was the voluptuous Eurydice, who looked as though she would be far more content with her young Bacchus, complete with a massive bunch of grapes in place of a cod-piece, than with her boring musician husband. She had trouble casting her voice across the underworld to the audience at the start, but the vocal chords loosened to produce some glittering notes as the evening moved on. Marti Juhani as Orpheus was dressed up to look like Wagner and appeared to play the violin exceedingly well. George Shirley was as convincing spreading trouble between the heights and the depths as Pluto as he had been nine months ago as Lohengrin. And there we are back at the Covent Garden Ring. Lohengrin.

In the hands of Götz Friedrich and in the shape of George Shirley they may not be so very different.

There are further performances of *Orpheus* at the Theater Carre until June 23. But look in advance: with the auditorium filled with performers there is not a great deal of room for spectators.

John Higgins

The King's choice

Aldeburgh Festival

William Mann

Peter Pears has been busy over the weekend introducing new music, in masterful voice, to the verge of reaching 60 (he bids fair to rival Martinelli's vocal longevity, perhaps that of Garcia who sang on his 100th birthday). On Monday night, Mr Pears baptized a song cycle composed for him by Gordon Crosse two Christmas ago, and on the previous evening contributed Britten's latest canticle, *The Death of Narcissus*, to a symposium in celebration of its poet, William Plomer.

Crosse's *The Cool Web* combines poems by Stevie Smith and Robert Graves and deals with childhood and growing-up, not without piquant conclusions. It begins apparently as naively as any nursery song—Britten's *Friday Afternoon* updated, as it might be—gradually turning more to the vein of the same composer's later Blake settings when the Frog Prince admits that he has got to be transformed though he is quite happy as a frog. The second song, "Allie", turns the frog's musical theme to more varied purposes and is particularly likeable and subtle in expression. In the cycle's name-song, Crosse uses canons profusely to suggest

the mounting complication of adult verbal communication. The songs are sympathetically designed for Pears' voice, acknowledging his formidable technique and care for the music in words and in the piano also; the evening's pianist was Clifford Benson, who played as if he had composed the music himself, here and in older works as well. The concert was chosen by Thea King, who has played the clarinet at many an Aldeburgh Festival and here had the evening's first light, bringing glorious flexibility of phrasing and warmth of tone to Schumann, and marvellous control to the high-lying opening of Ireland's Fantasy-Sonata whose inspired lyricism she and Mr Benson projected at full intensity. It was a joy to hear this fine piece again.

Britten's fifth canticle is for tenor and harp (Ossian Ellis), a memorial to Plomer whose graphic, crocative Narcissus poem ("Come under this shadow of this gray rock") is well known. It is economically written, with an imposing, highly strung, vocal climax at "he could not live men's ways"; the harp part matches the poem's mood, but seems expected. The highly assured performance did not strike me as forcibly as did those of the first four canticles by Britten: I wondered if it was because Britten was not writing, as there, for his own instrument, the piano.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



Photograph by Zoe Dominic

Daniel Massey and Judi Dench

The Gay Lord Quex

Albery

Jeremy Kingston

A prime example of the dramatic art of having it both ways occurs at the end of the second scene in this Pinter revival. Lord Quex, the peer with a past, has been caught in an apparently compromising situation (with a duchess) by a bright young man. First he tries to buy her off. Next he appeals to her, but she remains determined to frustrate his marriage to the innocent and well-born Muriel Eden, who is, it seems, her foster-sister. The social chasm open and close at the command of the dramatist.

Finally Quex traps her in an equivalent compromising situation and defies her to ruin him at the risk of ruining herself. The manicurist grovels, and Pinter's checked love-story of a reformed peer and cream-faced Muriel can proceed as required.

But since the manicurist, Sophy, has been represented as a spirited little thing, she cannot be allowed to grovel for long. With a spirited change of heart she leaps for the bellpull and, heedless of her fate, swings on the bell. Open-mouthed with wonder at the turning of this lower-class worm, Quex's mood softens. He saves her from a fate worse than death (societal displeasure) and as she exits, the plot and reputation secure, she gasps, "God bless you, You're a gentleman."

Trelawny were deliberately fossilized into absurdity. But in *The Gay Lord Quex* (1899) Pinter takes seriously not only society (so did Wilde) but takes the representatives of society seriously too (which Wilde did not). Seriously and respectfully. Some of his affections may be satirical—but politely, for society, after all, will be attending the play. The lower classes, however, with their bumptious ways and wandering accents can be made much of without any such restraint.

So we have Sophy's fiancé, a Frenchified palimpsest of no genuine dignity. The fault here is compounded by John Gielgud's direction since, by making her man so foolish, he respect Sophy that much less. Judi Dench will adorn any play and that too she shines in. Her bubbling re-actress spirit lifts minor lines into something amusing time and again. But the script's Pinter shows her into have no social truth. The tradition of the port maid is an old one but in

Cluttons

HAMILTON TERRACE, N.W.8

In an exceptional terrace of period houses this is a first floor flat in a new conversion. 3 Bedrooms, Reception Room, Bathroom, Kitchen, Garage, Balconies, Central Heating.

LEASE 55 YEARS
PRICE £25,000

HARROWBY COURT, W.1

A well decorated second floor flat in prime residential area. 3 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Separate W.C., Central Heating, Lift, Caretaker.

LEASE 52 YEARS
PRICE £40,000

EATON MEWS NORTH, S.W.1

In excellent condition and at the quiet end of this attractive mews. 3/4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2/3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Utility Room, Garage.

LEASE 58 YEARS
PRICE £67,500

BOSCOBEL PLACE, S.W.1

In a totally quiet cul de sac and imaginatively decorated to a very high standard. 2 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Large Reception Room, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Garage, Cellar, Central Heating.

LEASE 19 YEARS
OFFERS INVITED

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1

An exceptional balcony flat overlooking the square on 6th and 7th floor of a luxury modern block. 2/3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 1/2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Porter, Lift, Central Heating, Garage Space.

LEASE 77 YEARS
PRICE £50,000

EATON SQUARE, S.W.1

A delightful garden floor flat in excellent condition. Bedroom and Bathroom. Large Reception Room, Dining Hall, Kitchen, Cloakroom, garden 60ft x 40ft, Porter, Central Heating, Lift.

LEASE 43 YEARS
PRICE £39,000

EATON PLACE, S.W.1

A third floor maisonette with large light rooms. 3 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, Separate W.C., 2 Reception Rooms, Small Study, Kitchen.

LEASE 46 YEARS
PRICE £30,000

MARSHAM STREET, S.W.1

Spacious flat in very good order, with all service amenities including Parking Space, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen/Breakfast Room etc. Central Heating, Porter.

LEASE 80 YEARS
PRICE £29,500

CUMBERLAND TERRACE, N.W.1

Third floor family flat overlooking Regent's Park with own balcony. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 2 Bathrooms, Separate W.C., Central Heating, Lift, Porter, Storerooms, Garage. Separate staff flatlet.

LEASE 17 YEARS
PRICE £42,500

BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1

On the 3rd floor of a period house overlooking the gardens. It needs some modernisation but is therefore priced realistically. 2 Bedrooms, Reception Room, Hall, Kitchen, Bathroom, Lift, Caretaker.

LEASE 43 YEARS
PRICE £20,000

HOLBEIN MEWS, S.W.1

This is a large Mews house which has been gutted and rebuilt regardless of expense. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Shower Room, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Garage, Central Heating.

LEASE 61 YEARS
PRICE £70,000

RANELAGH GROVE, S.W.1

Built approximately 10 years ago to provide spacious well proportioned rooms in a quiet cul de sac. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Garden, Garage, Central Heating.

LEASE 88 YEARS
PRICE £82,800

CADOGAN LANE, S.W.1

This house has been maintained and decorated to an exceptionally high standard. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Gas C.H., Kitchen, Cloakroom, Garden. Large attic space. Garage.

LEASE 61 YEARS
PRICE £35,000

SLOANE STREET, S.W.1

First floor mansion block flat in immaculate condition. 3 Bedrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Large Kitchen, Central Heating, Porter, Lift.

LEASE 33 YEARS
PRICE £35,000

MARSHAM COURT, S.W.1

Fourth floor flat, in substantial block within the division bell area and in excellent order. Bedroom, Reception Room, Kitchen, Bathroom, Porter, Lift, Central Heating.

LEASE 60 YEARS
PRICE £19,750

ASHLEY GARDENS, S.W.1

A superb ground floor flat in excellent condition. 4 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Central Heating, Porter.

LEASE 70 YEARS
PRICE £33,500

CUMBERLAND TERRACE, N.W.1

In one of the famous Nash Terraces surrounding Regent's Park. 9 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 2 Cloakrooms, Pantry, etc., s/c flat, 2 Garages, Lift, Central Heating.

LEASE 14 YEARS
OFFERS INVITED

GREEN STREET, W.1

A fabulous flat with roof terrace overlooking private gardens in the heart of Mayfair. 4/5 Bedrooms, 3/4 Reception Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Roof Terrace, Lift, Central Heating.

LEASE 29 YEARS
PRICE £55,000

GLOUCESTER GATE, N.W.1

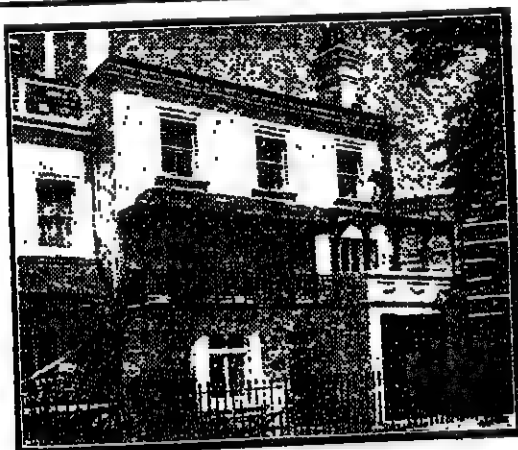
An exceptional new conversion behind the original Colonnaded Nash elevations. 6 Flats, 5 Mews Houses, 2 Large Houses, Garage and Parking spaces.

ALL ON LEASES
OF 96 YEARS

BRYANSTON PLACE, W.1

A charming house which is ideal for either a married couple or a family. 3 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Central Heating.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £45,000



THE OLD RECTORY, GROSVENOR ROAD

Superb period house overlooking the River. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, Large Kitchen, Cloakroom, Roof Terrace, full length, Balcony, large Garden, Garage, s/c flat. Central heating.

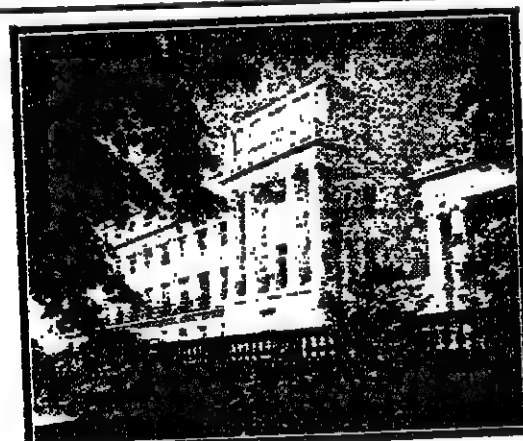
LEASE 55 YEARS OFFERS INVITED



HIGHBURY TERRACE, N.5

In a noted area of Georgian houses overlooking Highbury Fields. 5 Bedrooms, Double Reception Room, Drawing Room, Open Plan Kitchen/Family Room, Cloakroom, 2 Bathrooms, Garden, Central Heating.

FREEHOLD PRICE £85,000



CUMBERLAND TERRACE, N.W.1

Making up the surround to Regent's Park the house combines spacious rooms with a marvellous outlook and is in excellent order. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Laundry Room, Staff Room, s/c flat, Bathroom, Garage, Central Heating.

LEASE 48 YEARS OFFERS INVITED

MAUNSEL STREET, S.W.1

A charming small freehold house in the division bell area. 3 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Bathroom, Kitchen, Garden, Central Heating.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £45,000

MAUNSEL STREET, S.W.1

A charming small freehold house in the division bell area. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Bathroom, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Garden, Central Heating.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £47,500

EATON PLACE, S.W.1

A most attractive and spacious ground and garden floor flat with superb drawing room and Patio. 3/4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, shower Room, 2/3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, ample storage space. Central Heating.

LEASE 46 YEARS
PRICE £39,500

RIVERMILL S.W.1

Ideal pied-a-terre overlooking the River in excellent modern block. Bedroom, Reception Room, Bathroom, Kitchen, Lift, Porter, Garage Space, Balcony.

LEASE 92 YEARS
PRICE £24,000

SELECT WIMBLEDON SITE

A spacious and most attractive House in extremely good decorative order set in its own grounds of approx. 3 acres. Self-cont. flat on 2nd floor. 7 Bedrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Study, 2 Kitchens, Cloakroom, Garage, Well-kept garden. Gas C.H.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £110,000

PETERSHAM PLACE, S.W.7

Situated in quiet, attractive cobbled-mews within easy reach of Hyde Park and the Gloucester Road. The house has been re-modernised and decorated to an extremely high standard. Large Reception Room, Dining area, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen and Integral Garage, Laundry Room, Gas Central Heating.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £45,000

TITE STREET, S.W.3

A light attractive Chelsea second floor flat in tree-lined Tite Street close to the Kings Road. The flat has been attractively decorated and is in good structural condition. Reception Room, Bedroom, Bathroom, 2 Bathrooms, fully fitted Kitchen. Ground Rent £125 per annum.

LEASE 28 YEARS
PRICE £16,000

PELHAM CRESCENT, S.W.7

Large period house situated in corner position in centre of well-known Regency Crescent, overlooking gardens. Good decorative order. 5 Bedrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, Dining area, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Garden.

LEASE 12 YEARS
PRICE £30,000



OVERLOOKING RIVER, S.W.14

With views of the River to the South and of particular architectural and historical interest combining both Queen Anne and Regency periods. 5 Bedrooms, large Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Separate flat of 2 Rooms, Kitchen and Bathroom, Central Heating, Car Park for 3 cars.

OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD



SOUTH TERRACE, S.W.7

A well maintained and decorated period house on the Thirloo Estate. Well proportioned rooms and a pleasant garden. 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Utility Room, Kitchen, Central Heating. A separate flat could be easily made.

LEASE 54 YEARS PRICE £38,000



EGERTON CRESCENT, S.W.3

An imposing Period family house overlooking the popular Crescent. 5 Bedrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Breakfast Room, Garden Room, Drying Room, Cloakroom Central Heating, Garden heated Greenhouse.

LEASE 41 YEARS PRICE £32,500

SHALCOMB STREET, S.W.10

Substantial Freehold house in quiet street close to shopping facilities. Although in need of total modernisation would provide an excellent family residence. 10 Rooms, 2 possible bathrooms, garden, under pavement storage.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £29,500

ADRIAN MEWS, S.W.10

Situated in quiet cul-de-sac in exceptionally pretty mews within easy reach of shopping and transport facilities. The house has been imaginatively converted with spacious Reception Room, 2/3 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, Garage. Gas Central Heating.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £33,500

CLOMEL ROAD, S.W.6

Attractive terraced house in the heart of Fulham which with some modernisation and complete decoration would make an excellent family house near to shopping and transport facilities. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Bathroom, Garden.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £27,500

ALDERVILLE ROAD, S.W.6

Attractive terraced house close to the New Kings Road which has recently been well modernised. It has a bright Kitchen/Dining area, with ample built-in cupboards. West facing garden. 5 Bedrooms, double Reception, Kitchen/Dining area, 2 Bath, C.H.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £27,500

WALTON STREET, S.W.3

Situated at the upper end of Walton St., very close to Harrods and the amenities of Knightsbridge. Walton St. is a fine example of period terraced houses. Drawing Room, Dining Room, 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, W.C., Kitchen, Garden, C.H.

LEASE 12 YEARS
PRICE £38,000

PAULTONS SQUARE, S.W.3

An interesting compact lower ground floor flat with pleasant patio and good views in this attractive Square. Bedroom, Reception Room, Kitchen, Bathroom, Cellars.

LEASE 15 YEARS
PRICE £12,500

KINGS COURT SOUTH, S.W.3

South facing second floor flat in well maintained purpose built block within easy reach of Sloane Square and just off Kings Road. Reception Room, Bedroom, Bathroom, Kitchen, C.H., Lift.

LEASE 61 YEARS
PRICE £17,250

HANS PLACE, S.W.1

Beautifully decorated and appointed flat on 3rd and 4th floors of an elegant house in this well-known Square. Large Reception and Dining Room, 2 Bedrooms, modern Kitchen, Bathroom. Many large fitted cupboards. A spacious dignified flat for the discerning.

LEASE 27 YEARS
PRICE £30,000

PRINCES GATE, S.W.7

A large 7th floor flat close to Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park and shopping and transport facilities. The flat is in generally good order. 4 Bedrooms, west-facing double Reception Room, 3 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Lift, C.H., C.H.W. Porter. Burglar alarm system. Poss. of garage.

LEASE 80 YEARS
PRICE £85,000

ENNISMORE GARDENS, S.W.7

Spacious second floor flat which has been redecorated throughout. 3 Reception Rooms, 3 Double Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Lift, Caretaker, Entryphone, Independent gas fired central heating.

LEASE 51 YEARS
PRICE £28,000

DOVE MEWS, S.W.5

A well planned & attractively decorated house in a quiet cul-de-sac off Brompton Road close to excellent shops and transport. 3 Bedrooms, large Reception Room, Kitchen, Bathroom, Garage, Balcony.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £35,000

CHEMISTON GARDENS, W.8

Large house divided into Service Rooms each with their own gas stove & wash hand basin. Could be converted back into large family house. Quick sale wanted. 16 rooms. Self-contained flat. 4 Bathrooms. Separate W.C.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £85,000

MARKHAM STREET, S.W.3

An attractive bowfronted house on three floors which has recently been modernised to a modern Kitchen and seclusion West facing garden. 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Reception Room, Kitchen, Garden, C.H., Heating.

FREEHOLD
PRICE £42,000

PELHAM COURT, S.W.3

An attractive south facing good decorative order flat within minutes of South Kensington. Reception Room, Hall, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, C.H., C.H.W. Porter, Use of Garden.

LEASE 53 YEARS
PRICE £25,000

PONT STREET, S.W.1

Attractive and unusually 2nd Floor Flat with views of Beaufort Place and at the shopping and transport links of Knightsbridge. 3 rooms, Reception Room, 2 rooms, Kitchen, Lift, Res. taker, Central Heating, C.H., hot water.

LEASE 40 YEARS
PRICE £32,000

QUEENSGATE PLACE, S.W.7

Spacious ground floor flat well known residential area. Flat has been thoughtfully decorated. Entrance Hall, room, Reception Room, area, 2 Bedrooms, Balcony, Shower Room, Kitchen, Caretaker, C.H., C.H.W.

LEASE 98 YEARS
PRICE £29,500

ONslow SQUARE, S.W.7

Bright fourth floor flat overlooking gardens at the rear of modern purpose built block close to South Kensington Underground Station. Reception Room, Bedroom, Balcony, garage space billy.

NEW 60 YEAR LEASE
PRICE £19,750

ROSARY GARDENS, S.W.7

An attractive lower ground floor flat in this quiet street Old Brompton Road, close shopping and transport links of Gloucester Road, Reception Room, Dining area, 2 Bed Bathroom, Kitchen, Night's heaters.

LEASE 451 YEARS
PRICE £14,500

PHILBEACH GARDEN, S.W.5

Spacious well maintained second and third floor flat overlooking the garden. The flat is quiet would make a good family. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Sep. Gas C.H., flat roof.

LEASE 59 YEARS
PRICE £25,000

COLEHERNE COURT, S.W.5

Light and spacious Ground Floor in well maintained block good decorative order and most rooms overlooking gardens. 4 Bedrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Utility Room, Bathroom, 2 rate W.C.s.

LEASE 62 YEARS
PRICE £15,000

MAYFAIR OFFICE
74 Grosvenor Street
London, W.1
01-491 2768

CHELSEA OFFICE
127 Fulham Road
London, S.W.7
01-584 7704

Cluttons

On instructions from the Diocese of Bath and Wells the following Parsonage Houses are available in Avon and Somerset

East Pennard, Shepton Mallet

An early 19th Century Country House in the attractive small Somerset village of East Pennard. The property faces South and stands in its own grounds of approx. 2½ Acres. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Attic Rooms. Outbuildings and Grounds. For Sale by Auction on 22nd July, 1975.



Buckland Dinham

A fine early 18th century parsonage house in an elevated position facing South on the edge of the village of Buckland Dinham, approx. 10 miles South of Bath. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Boxroom, Cloakroom, 6 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom. Outbuildings including garage and stables. Gardens and grounds extending to 0.6 Acres. For Sale by Auction on 22nd July, 1975.

Publow, Bristol

Within 5 miles of Bristol City Centre. A most attractive mid-19th Century parsonage house in very beautiful surroundings facing South and West overlooking the River Chew. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen and Utility Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms (separate flat potential). Garden and grounds of approx. 1 Acre. For Sale by Auction on 22nd July, 1975.

Broadway, Ilminster

An attractive former vicarage situated facing South in the popular village of Broadway. Constructed of fine mellowed Ham stone with views over open countryside. Entrance Porch, Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Pantry, Scullery, Cellar, 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Landing. Outbuildings garden and grounds extending to just under 1 acre. For Sale by Auction on 22nd July, 1975.

Simonsbath, Exmoor

A most attractive 19th Century Country House situated in the beautiful village of Simonsbath. Constructed of stone with a slate roof the house stands well in its own grounds, enjoying fine views of the surrounding countryside. Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms, Bathroom. Outbuildings and grounds extending to some 1½ Acres. For Sale by Auction on 23rd July, 1975.

Agents prepared to consider offers for sale privately beforehand on all the above properties. Details from Wells Office.

DEVON SILVERTON

A superb Period House

In this delightful village eight miles North of Exeter. Large Hall, 8 Reception Rooms, 12 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Utility Room, etc. Self-contained flat. Oil-fired Central Heating. Good Outbuildings. Garden. In all approximately 0.84 of an Acre.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Details from Mayfair Office.

KENT NEAR DEAL

Large attractive family residence

with magnificent views down valley to the Channel. Entrance Hall, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Sun Room, Kitchen, Utility Room, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Garage. ½ Acre. £18,750.

Details from Canterbury Office.

OXFORD

Modernised Regency town house

within walking distance of the City Centre. 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Utility Room, Parlour, C.H. and small Garden. Freehold.

Details from Oxford Office.

BERKSHIRE MORTIMER

A most attractive 17th Century House

on the edge of this delightful village. 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Utility Room, Cloakroom and Kitchen. Oil-fired C.H. in all just under ½ Acre. Freehold. £26,000. Joint Agents: Wright Brothers, 7-8 Harris Arcade, Reading (Tel. 0734 50248).

Details from Mayfair Office.

OXFORD

Modernised Regency town house

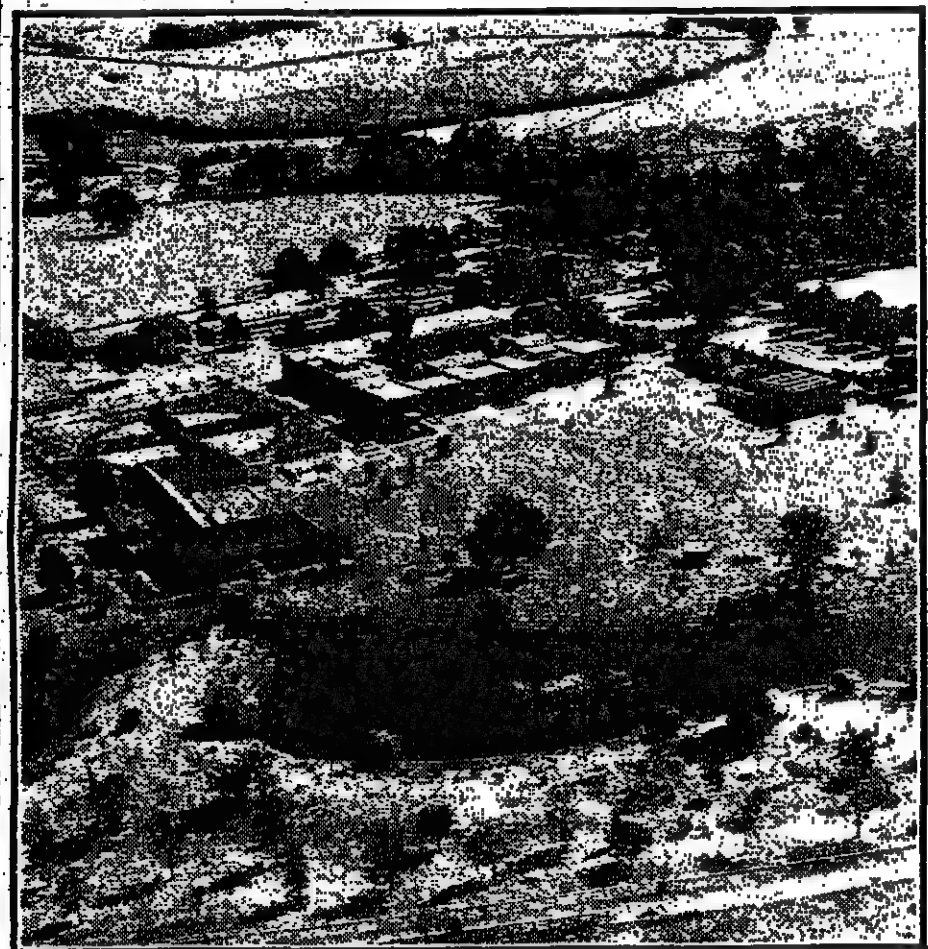
In City Centre. 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Reception Room, Kitchen, Cloakroom and Parking Space. Freehold. £26,000.

Details from Oxford Office.

ST. ALBANS

190 ACRES

Ambassador College



London 20 miles

A superbly equipped Residential College and Campus for 250 students set in beautifully landscaped grounds. Ideal for training, education or research establishments, prestige offices, private hospital, hotel or club.

Telex: 896194 Telex London Prefix Cluttons Mayfair
Details from Mayfair Office

AVON

10 miles N.E. of Bristol in the beautiful Hunt country

Outstanding Hunting Box in a totally unspoilt rural position

suitable as a small farm or equestrian unit. Well appointed small Residence (built 1972) with Drawing Room, Dining Room, fully fitted Kitchen, Cloakroom, 4 Beds., 2 Baths, Oil C.H., Garage for 3, 4 Loose Boxes, Covered Yards, Hay Barn and other outbuildings. Approx. 65 Acres of level land. Offers invited for the freehold.

Details from Bath Office.

OXFORD

Detached Edwardian two-storey brick and tile house

in first-class condition and fully modernised. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3½ Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Cellar, full C.H., walled garden. Freehold. Offers in the region of £32,000.

Details from Oxford Office.

SUNNINGDALE BERKSHIRE

An attractive modern house

with an access to Sunningdale Golf Course. Large Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Small Study, Breakfast Room and Sun Room, 5 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 3 Bathrooms, Kitchenette, Main Kitchen, etc. Oil-fired Central Heating. Garage for 3 cars. In all just under 1 Acre. For Sale by Private Treaty. Joint Agents: Giddy & Giddy, 5 Brookmill Buildings, Sunningdale, Berkshire. Tel.: Ascot (0990) 21573.

Details from Mayfair Office.

SURREY MERSTHAM

A charming period cottage

in the most sought after location in Merstham. Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom, Cloakroom, Kitchen and Breakfast Room. Full oil-fired Central Heating. Useful Outbuildings. Attractive walled garden.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents: E. H. Bennett & Partners, 2 & 3 South Parade, Merstham, Surrey. Tel.: 049 2234

Details from Mayfair Office.

SUSSEX IFIELD

An attractive 19th Century House

Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Dining, etc., 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms and a delightful Orangery. Good outbuildings including garages, store sheds and a range of kennels. Attractive Garden, Paddock. In all about ½ Acres.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents: K. Alexander Hoskin, 190 Three Bridges Road, Crawley S. Tel.: 0293 33333.

Details from Mayfair Office.

SCOTLAND SUTHERLAND

A unique Luxury House

on a magnificent 3½ Acre site overlooking the Kyle of Sutherland. £30,000. Joint Agents: Sinclair MacIntosh, ARICS, Estate Office, Auldy near Lairg, Sutherland. Tel: Lochmores 221.

Details from Mayfair Office.

GLoucestershire

BERKELEY

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

comprising 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, etc. extensive garden, Garage and outbuildings. 1½ Acre. Freehold for sale by Auction on 19th July, 1975. Jointly sold privately beforehand.

Details from Oxford Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

BERKSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

WILTSHIRE

Attractive stone built Period Farmhouse

in pleasant rural area with good access to M4. Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Utility, 5 Main Bedrooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, Bathroom. Oil C.H. Garage for 2 cars, various outbuildings. Excellent south facing walled garden of 1 Acre. Further ½ Acre available to rent or buy.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY £40,000

Details from Bath Office.

HEAD OFFICE: 5 Great College Street, London SW1P 3SD (01-839 7800)

MAYFAIR
74 Grosvenor Street,
London W1X 9DD
(01-491 2788)

BATH
9 Edgar Buildings,
George Street,
Bath BA1 2EE
(Bath 64214)

WELLS
10 New Street,
Wells BA5 2LG
(Wells 78012)

CANTERBURY
17 New Dover Road,
Canterbury CT1 3AQ
(Canterbury 51155)

OXFORD
23 Beaumont Street,
Oxford OX1 2NP
(Oxford 46611)

HARROGATE
Osborne House,
20 Victoria Avenue,
Harrogate HG1 5GY
(Harrogate 64251)

PROPERTY also on pages 12, 13 & 14

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Hampson & Sons

WINSINGTON, W.11

FREEHOLD. A quietly situated, South in well managed block. Suite of 2 bedrooms, Dressing Room & Bathroom. 2 other double bedrooms, 2nd Bathroom. Communicating Reception Rooms (25ft. total length). Fully fitted Kitchen, C.H. Services. Lease 1961 years. Price includes quality fitted carpet throughout.

MONTROSE COURT

INCES GATE, S.W.7

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND KENS. GARDENS. PRICES FROM TWO AND THREE BEDROOM FLATS IN ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SOUGHT AFTER AREAS. Superb double rooms, 27ft. long, well fitted and bathrooms. Full services, spaces available. 98 years.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8

£35,000 Fifth Floor Luxury Flat facing South in well managed block. Suite of 2 bedrooms, Dressing Room & Bathroom. 2 other double bedrooms, 2nd Bathroom. Communicating Reception Rooms (25ft. total length). Fully fitted Kitchen, C.H. Services. Lease 1961 years. Price includes quality fitted carpet throughout.

KENSINGTON, W.8

ONLY £24,750 FREEHOLD. Ideal for further imaginative conversion, a modern news house at present comprising reception room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. 2 garages. Quick sale desired.

6, Arlington Street,

St. James's,

London, S.W.1

01-493 8222

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN

SUBURB

A maintained family house in a cul-de-sac leading to the HEATH HILL. Main bedroom with shower. 4 other bedrooms, bath, hall, lounge, dining room, kitchen, play room, Gas C.H. Garage. Lease 932 years. £49,500.

FACING HAMPSTEAD

HEATH EXTENSION

A spacious, detached family house in pleasant, secluded grounds. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, drawing room, dining room, study, play room, kitchen/breakfast room, plus staff bedrooms, and bathroom, gas C.H. garages. Double garage. Lease 930 years. £95,000.

HAMPSTEAD/BELSIZE

PARK

Exceptional duplex Penthouse in an end modern conversion. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, hall, lounge, dining room, study, kitchen, gas C.H. 2 car balconies. 97 years. £49,950.

HAMPSTEAD

VILLAGE

Between the Village and Heath. 2 modernized flats in a conversion, each comprising 2 bedrooms, bathroom, hall, cloakroom, lounge/dining room, kitchen, gas C.H. Lease 99 years. First floor £22,500, second floor £23,500. Also one modernized flat of 4 rooms, k. & b., C.H. £20,000.

21, Heath Street,

Hampstead, NW3

01-794 8222

BROMPTON SQUARE S.W.3

An elegant and immaculate Period House

in one of London's most exclusive Squares

The property provides outstanding early nineteenth century space and elegance, yet is ideally located for shops, transport, and four minutes walk from Hyde Park. Three main bedrooms, two large reception rooms, two rooms, fully fitted kitchen, cloakroom, bathroom, with bedrooms/playrooms, bathroom, laundry room, white (ideal self-contained flat); garden; gas C.H.; internal home. Use of Square garden.

£107,500 Freehold

CONNELLS 589 6641

Tivendale

Highgate High St., N.6.

01-348 8131

HIGHGATE

delightful wooded cul-de-sac

in a quiet, leafy area

with a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

and a large garden

Appointments Vacant

also on page 4

GENERAL VACANCIES

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

INVITES APPLICATIONS FROM EITHER MEN OR WOMEN FOR 3 POSTS AS MUSEUM ASSISTANTS

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY requires a Museum Assistant to help with the general duties and the administrative work of the Gallery. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance of the Gallery's collection of portraits and for the care of the Gallery's library and archives.

LIBRARY requires a Museum Assistant to help with the day-to-day running of the Library. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance of the Library's collection of books and for the care of the Library's library and archives.

Starting salary according to age on a scale of £1,000 at age of 16 to £2,500 at age of 22 or over, rising to £2,970. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Application forms and further particulars from

The Establishment Officer

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, London WC2H 9HE

to be returned by the 14th July, 1975.

BOOKKEEPER/OFFICE MANAGER

£2,500-£3,000 a.m.e.

Applicant should be able to keep the books up to date and bring them to trial balance and, in time, to take over administrative duties.

Small W.I. solicitors. Interesting work and pleasant conditions. Telephone 01-580 8621. Ref. CCF/MPT.

JOURNALISTS

The Central Office of Information

in London invites applications from men and women

journalists. Our Press Division which

provides news, features and comment

about Britain for the overseas press,

has vacancies for all-round reporters.

We are looking for a real interest in all

that is happening in Britain today,

particularly in industry, science and

technology. Successful candidates will

be required to write copy to high

standards, to edit and to be able to

work on a fast-moving news service.

The posts are graded Information

Officer, Senior Officer, and

Principal Officer. Salary on the

Civil Service scale, £2,510 to £3,110 per

annum, non-contributory pension

scheme, promotion posts.

For full details and application

forms, please send postcard to

Central Office of Information,

Room 50, Floor 1,

Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF.

Closing date 15 July 1975.

CAREER PROSPECTS

INDUSTRIAL/TECHNICAL

PERSONNEL CONSULTING

As one of the leading companies

in the field, we offer

opportunities for career

development in a variety of

positions. We are looking for

people with a background in

industry or technical work.

We offer a competitive salary

and a comprehensive benefits

package. If you are interested,

please send your resume to

David Lewis, at 402 6516.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH Translator

wanted for publisher of aviation

magazine. Must be able to speak

Italian. Salary £2,500 per annum.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

ACACIA ROAD N.W.8

New detached house with

garden, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

hall, kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £125,000.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

CHISWICK, W.4

£11,500

GEOGRAPHICAL ROAD

Potential for a new house with

garden, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

hall, kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £11,500.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

LONDON FLATS

CLIENTS REQUIREMENT

A bedroom flat with car park

in the Regent's Park area

10 years lease approx.

EDWARDS, BARNWOOD &

01-734 1985

HOLLAND PARK, W.11

£20,950 Freehold

EXCEPTIONAL flat, fully

modernized and in first

class. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

hall, kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £20,950.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

MONEY CRISIS

Four bedrooms detached, mid

terrace house with garden, 4

bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall,

kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £20,950.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

GUILDFORD

Four bedrooms detached, mid

terrace house with garden, 4

bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall,

kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £20,950.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

BATHURST, COTTAGE

Jackman

Rope & Co. offer a modernized

cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

hall, kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £20,950.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

LUXURY RIVERFRONT FLAT

with

garden, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

hall, kitchen, dining room, lounge,

study, C.H., gas, C.H. £20,950.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

OFFICES

CHARMING office premises

in the City, 2 bedrooms, 2

bathrooms, hall, kitchen, dining

room, lounge, study, C.H., gas,

C.H. £20,950.

Double garage, 120 sq. ft. garden.

Daniel Smith, 187 Kensington Lane

London W8 7AP.

01-735 2292

Use this market-

place to sell

your property

RING

01-837 3311

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

RESEARCH COUNCIL

Institute of Geological Sciences

Scientific Officer

Higher Scientific Officer

Senior Scientific Officer

The Institute has a vacancy for a Scientist in our

Geomagnetism Unit based in Edinburgh. The Unit is

concerned with the recording of continuous variations of

the Earth's magnetic field at a number of fixed or movable

sites, mostly in the British Isles. The successful candidate

will be a member of a small research team engaged in the

analysis of pulsations in the period range 5 to 800 seconds

and their interpretation in terms of source mechanisms, the

state of magnetosphere and the conductivity structure of

the crust and upper mantle. Appointment will be for an

initial period of 3 years with the possibility of extension and

appointment to a permanent pensionable post at a later

date.

QUALIFICATIONS

Scientific Officer: A degree with 1st or 2nd class honours,

or equivalent qualification, in subjects appropriate to the

Earth Sciences. Some knowledge of stationary time

series, elementary Geology and Fourier would be

advantageous.

Higher Scientific Officer: As above, plus at least 2 years'

appropriate post graduate or other approved experience.

Senior Scientific Officer: As above, plus at least 4 years'

appropriate post graduate or other approved experience.

The staff of the Council are not Civil Servants, but their

pay and conditions of service are similar to those of

scientists in the Civil Service.

Application forms are available from Caroline Collins,

Establishments Section, Institute of Geological Sciences,

London, W.17 7. Telephone: 01-893 3444 Ex. 239, quoting

reference SG/UM/75. Last day for receipt of applica-

tions is 4th July, 1975.

DON'T SPEAK, JUST LISTEN

METALLURGIST OR

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Hear about technical representation with top British

company:

SENIOR BILINGUAL MAN with factory experience for

West Germany.

01-409 2961

01-409 2975

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LEADING LAW

PUBLISHERS

SWEET & MAXWELL

Sweet & Maxwell wish to appoint Legal Editors to

take responsibility, after training, for practice and

commentary on legal developments in England and Wales.

Applicants should have law degrees and/or professional

qualifications.

Appointments will be made both from those newly

qualified or qualified, and from those with 2-3 years'

professional experience.

The positions entail spells of routine and high pressure

working at

Secretarial and General Appointments

STAFF RECORDS AND FILING CLERK
FOR
International Firm of Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers in W.1
£2,000+

Applicant should have had previous experience in keeping staff records (preferably both manual and computerized).
The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

Open plan office and friendly atmosphere. Hours: 9.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. 3 weeks holiday plus sick leave at full pay. Free Life Assurance and voluntary Pension Scheme. L.V.S. Profit Sharing Bonus Scheme.
If you are interested, please apply in writing or telephone.

Maureen Preston
OVE ARUP AND PARTNERS
13 Fitzroy Street
London W1P 6BQ
(Tel. 01-636 1531)

TRAINING COURSE ORGANISER

Are you a superbly efficient, unflappable administrator? Interested in adult problems? Able to communicate with 100 Citizens' Advice Bureaux on their training in a helpful, friendly way? Good at arranging all the mechanics of a large training course? Then you are the person we are looking for. If so, maybe you are our potential Training Course Organizer at a salary of £2,584 per annum.

Ring Therie Cowen or Rosie Hill for an informal chat or application form and details, on 01-388 0241, extension 18. GREATER LONDON CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU
68 Charlton Street, London NW1
(Interviews from June 30th)

VERSATILE BOOKKEEPER

The varied, accounting duties, some experience and open mind essential. In Consulting Engineering office in the West End. To £2,500 p.a. plus holiday arrangements. For further details telephone Mrs Dutton 01-323 4848

PUBLISHERS

require young intelligent Publicity/Advertising assistant. Varied work: review copies, catalogues, layout preparation, some typing. Pleasant office. Mr. Farrington St. Write John M. 45, 7 Clarendon Green, E.C.1.

COMPUTER TERMINAL OPERATOR

With experience on the Centre-Link or similar system. Salary £1,800-£2,000 p.a. plus pension. Please telephone Mrs. Dutton 01-323 4848 for an appointment.

LEONARD

London's leading Headmaster in the West End. Requires experienced Receptionists. Please ring 499 7434 for appointments.

ELLE ITALIAN SHOP-KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Is looking for enthusiastic and ambitious staff to join its Italian dress shop in Knightsbridge. Please telephone Mrs. Dutton 01-323 4848 for an appointment.

ENGLISH COLLEGE, CANAL

English College, Canal, is looking for enthusiastic and ambitious staff to join its English language school. Please telephone Mrs. Dutton 01-323 4848 for an appointment.

ENERGIC ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Required for a busy office in the City. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

ZERO FOUR

Are you looking for a responsible and challenging job? Then you are the person we are looking for. If so, maybe you are our potential Zero Four at a salary of £2,584 per annum.

FASHION-SALES ASSISTANT

with ability and initiative required for a busy fashion shop in the City. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

TESSA KENNEDY

require a young intelligent Publicity/Advertising assistant. Varied work: review copies, catalogues, layout preparation, some typing. Pleasant office. Mr. Farrington St. Write John M. 45, 7 Clarendon Green, E.C.1.

GIRL Friday

require a young intelligent Publicity/Advertising assistant. Varied work: review copies, catalogues, layout preparation, some typing. Pleasant office. Mr. Farrington St. Write John M. 45, 7 Clarendon Green, E.C.1.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

REQUIRED FOR EDITOR OF MEDICAL JOURNAL
Applicant should have a good general education, initiative, and administrative ability. Typing necessary and experience in editorial work an advantage.
Free lunches, free car park, hours 9.15 to 5.15. Three weeks' holiday, rising to four weeks. Vacancy from mid-August. Starting salary from £2,300 to £2,500. Apply in writing, giving age and details of qualifications and experience to:
MRS. S. ROSE, Journal Office, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 27 Sussex Place, NW1 4RG.

NOT JUST A PRETTY FACE

To assist the Technical Director of Elizabeth Arden Ltd. at our plant in West London. At our plant in West London. At our plant in West London.

1st Class young Secretary to deputise for Chairman's PA/Sec

The Chairman of a multi-national company needs a 1st class young woman to deputise for his present PA/Secretary. She will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

BOND ST. BUREAU

Medical Welfare Foundation needs Executive Secretary for their new office in Bond Street. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

YOUNG DYNAMIC SECRETARY FOR YOUNG DYNAMIC BOSS IN KENSINGTON

We are the rapidly growing Young Dynamic Group, specialists in diving and water sports. We are looking for a young, dynamic, and energetic woman to join our team. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

JEAN EDWARDS

Personal Assistant for Managing Director. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

RED CROSS PUBLIC RELATIONS

We need an experienced Public Relations Officer for the Red Cross. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Is needed for the institutional department of a large company. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

ELLE ITALIAN SHOP-KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Is looking for enthusiastic and ambitious staff to join its Italian dress shop in Knightsbridge. Please telephone Mrs. Dutton 01-323 4848 for an appointment.

ENGLISH COLLEGE, CANAL

English College, Canal, is looking for enthusiastic and ambitious staff to join its English language school. Please telephone Mrs. Dutton 01-323 4848 for an appointment.

ENERGIC ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Required for a busy office in the City. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

ZERO FOUR

Are you looking for a responsible and challenging job? Then you are the person we are looking for. If so, maybe you are our potential Zero Four at a salary of £2,584 per annum.

FASHION-SALES ASSISTANT

with ability and initiative required for a busy fashion shop in the City. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

TESSA KENNEDY

require a young intelligent Publicity/Advertising assistant. Varied work: review copies, catalogues, layout preparation, some typing. Pleasant office. Mr. Farrington St. Write John M. 45, 7 Clarendon Green, E.C.1.

GIRL Friday

require a young intelligent Publicity/Advertising assistant. Varied work: review copies, catalogues, layout preparation, some typing. Pleasant office. Mr. Farrington St. Write John M. 45, 7 Clarendon Green, E.C.1.

DOUBLE CREAM

(All over £2,800 p.a.)
CONFIDENTIAL SEC. 34+ for General Manager. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 AROMPTON ARCADE, 21 AROMPTON ARCADE, 21 AROMPTON ARCADE. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

A BALL OF FIRE

£2,700
A hot spot for a girl who's a ball of fire. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

WORLD "NEWS" SERVICE

Organizing ability plus career opportunity. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SECRETARY/P.A.

With shorthand required for young man. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

THE DORCHESTER HOTEL, W.1

requires a young lady preferably over 20 with accurate shorthand and good general education. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SHORTHAND TYPIST

Young lady preferably over 20 with accurate shorthand and good general education. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

COUNTRY LIFE

Requires a Secretary for the Editor. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

TOP FLOOR OPPORTUNITY

The job in the top of the company. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SENIOR SECRETARIES MAKE GOOD TEMPS

Senior Secretaries. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

RHODES HOUSE OXFORD

Experienced Secretary. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

AUDIO/P.A.

Modern E.C.2 Property Co. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

APPOINTMENTS

for interview. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

ANYTHING LEGAL

Secretary and culture. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

GO INTERNATIONAL

with the well established property consultant. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

RECORD CO.

in the City. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

Intelligence, Enthusiasm, Competence and Personality

In return for REAL job involvement for SECRETARIES from college leavers to top P.A.s at
GRADUATE GIRLS
Interested?
Please ring GILLY MARTIN on 584 3615

4 HELPLESS YOUNG ARCHITECTS

requires your services desperately if you are an efficient, competent, patient Secretary and can handle a heavy workload. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

WORLD "NEWS" SERVICE

Organizing ability plus career opportunity. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SECRETARY/P.A.

With shorthand required for young man. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

THE DORCHESTER HOTEL, W.1

requires a young lady preferably over 20 with accurate shorthand and good general education. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SHORTHAND TYPIST

Young lady preferably over 20 with accurate shorthand and good general education. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

COUNTRY LIFE

Requires a Secretary for the Editor. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

TOP FLOOR OPPORTUNITY

The job in the top of the company. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SENIOR SECRETARIES MAKE GOOD TEMPS

Senior Secretaries. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

RHODES HOUSE OXFORD

Experienced Secretary. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

AUDIO/P.A.

Modern E.C.2 Property Co. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

APPOINTMENTS

for interview. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

ANYTHING LEGAL

Secretary and culture. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

GO INTERNATIONAL

with the well established property consultant. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

RECORD CO.

in the City. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

SECRETARY

to work for ambassador between age of 25-35. Salary £2,700. Please write with details of past experience, to Box 2862M The Times

Temping Times

The Temporary People
Our Temporary Division provides itself in finding interesting assignments. The problem is recruiting more top women to the ones who have taken their temporary jobs to move in permanently. Good and experienced Secretaries are difficult to come by. Call us today and talk about rates of pay - we might be interested. MAGGIE WEBB (Temporary Division) 13/14 New Bond Street (opposite Asprey) Telephone: 493 8882

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

Begin 2 day weekly, Copy Typing, booking, to Baker Street. Begin as Secretary tomorrow and for 2 weeks in the Strand. Begin as Secretary, Friday and 2 weeks, West End. Our clients cover all London areas and a variety of styles. Our Tempers enjoy first-class conditions of service.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

110/111 Strand, W2 (opposite Strand Palace Hotel) 01-436 6644

ASSIGNMENTS WITH PRESTIGE CLIENTS

We are looking for a really good Secretary to take every day to take the day, playing the day, right. Please write with details of past experience, to Box 2862M The Times

TEMPORARY SECRETARY

1000 St. James's Park (Underground) 01-436 6644

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HOUSEKEEPER. The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

HOUSEKEEPER

The International Gravel Association requires a well-qualified Housekeeper for a small hotel in London. The successful candidate will be expected to make a valuable contribution to the efficient running of the office. The position is a full-time, permanent one with excellent prospects for advancement.

Putting Wellington on the map at Waterloo

The celebration in Brussels today of the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo has a strong British flavour. The main event will be the opening of the newly restored Wellington museum in Waterloo by the present descendant of the Iron Duke, who will arrive and depart by helicopter as he has to be at Buckingham Palace in the evening to present his standard to the Queen.

Waterloo is already plunged into a "British Week", featuring drills and tattoos by soldiers of the Cheshire Regiment and the Queen's Own Highlanders, the issue of a commemorative stamp, the showing of touring films on Britain, and a friendly football match between local shopkeepers and staff of the British Embassy in Brussels.

The point is not being unduly emphasized, but it is no secret that the festivities, and in particular the restoration of the museum, which was undertaken by the Anglophile municipality of Waterloo with advice from the curator of Apsley House in London, are seen as part of the campaign to restore the strong Napoleonic orientation of much of the tourist exploitation of the battlefield.

Two years ago, in a letter to *The Times*, the Duke of Wellington sparked off a controversy by expressing the hope that the time was "not too far distant when the British visitor will be able to visit the field of Waterloo without feeling that there is little to counterbalance the plethora of Napoleonic bric a brac and propaganda".

The renovated museum is centred on the inn at Waterloo where the present duke's famous ancestor stayed on the night before and after the battle, and from where he sent an historic despatch describing his victory which was published in *The Times*.

The report carried in *The Times* dated which may be one reason, apart from its English sound, why the name stuck.

The actual battle was fought in the sodden rye fields at Braine l'Alleud, several miles to the south, and most tourists straight there, missing the Wellington Museum altogether. The gently undulating farmland of the battlefield is still much as it was on that bloody day in 1815, except for a large grass mound topped by a lion, which was raised by the Belgians in honour of the Prince of Orange.

It is round the base of this mound that are grouped the exhibits and tourist attractions to which the duke takes exception. Among them is a dingy and crumbling cinema offering a scratchy film version of the battle, said to have been made by Mussolini's son in 1936, which manages to leave the impression that Napoleon at the very least won a moral victory.



A fanatical local Bonapartist is also frequently to be seen strutting about in the uniform of a Napoleonic foot soldier outside the restaurant he owns at the battle site. One of the caption explaining the exhibits in the museum he runs next door reads: "Waterloo, ill-fated defeat in which the glory of the conquered was not tarnished, nor that of the victor increased."

Still, even the most jingoistic English historians admit that the battle was a close-run thing and that Wellington was saved by the belated arrival of Blücher's Prussians. It is also agreed that Napoleon was badly off form. He is believed to have been suffering an acute attack of piles, possibly complicated by some other ailment which kept him out of the saddle and out of touch with much of the battle.

Peace seems to have descended for the time being on another front on which the present duke found himself embroiled some time ago when an agitation was mounted to end the "feudal anachronism" of the substantial income he still receives from lands granted to his ancestor near Waterloo.

It subsequently transpired that the duke's 103 tenant farmers were happy to pay the rent and not at all keen to be taken over by the local authorities.

Whether the refurbished museum in Waterloo will now be more successful as a tourist attraction seems rather doubtful, even though it is well worth a visit. The fact is that Wellington lacked Napoleon's charisma.

The museum has recently been enlarged by the purchase of an adjacent property where there are rooms commemorating the contribution of the Prussians, the Dutch, and other allies to the battle. There is also a room dedicated to Napoleon, which, with just a touch of malice, is given a moment of his days of imprisonment on Elba and St Helena.

Michael Hornsby

This four-pronged challenge the West must beat off

The Institute for the Study of Conflict dedicates itself with missionary zeal to warning the lax and selfish western world about the threat of communism from within and without. Its latest report, called *New Dimensions of Security in Europe*, depicts an "overwhelming" military threat from the Soviet Union, a political threat from "extremist bodies, some of them with international affiliations", an economic threat (from within causes than East-West confrontation but liable to be exploited by the Soviet Union), and an ideological threat because the Soviet Union regards the intensification of the class struggle as an essential part of coexistence.

To meet all these threats Europe must look to its defence, develop its political unity and become more aware of its enemies. But Europe is suffering "a dangerous conjunction of military weakness, half-heartedness towards political unity, economic crisis, and social unrest".

This sort of argument cannot be lightly brushed aside. The report is indeed challenged on many fronts while the countries of the Warsaw Pact sustain at least the appearance of political and military purpose.

In fact it is perfectly possible, though not self-evident, that, as the report fears, western Europe is in danger of succumbing to the fate known as "Finlandization" — a situation in which the Soviet Union would be recognized as the dominant power on the continent and would exert growing influence on the political, economic and cultural life of western Europe without actually sending in

troops or installing communist governments.

But the report can still be challenged from several directions. For instance, it makes much of the vast superiority of the Warsaw Pact in men and tanks, and says that this is offset only in part and to a diminishing extent by qualitative Nato superiority. This is disputed by many defence experts who regard the balance as tolerable at the moment. If one takes nuclear weapons into account, especially as Nato forces have recently been improving.

The danger lies more in the long-term trend, which has been in favour of the Warsaw Pact. Nato must stop this trend either by becoming stronger or by negotiation. This scepticism — like the report's doubts on the value of East-West trade — follows logically from a belief that the Russians are so implacably dedicated to the destruction of the West, and so clever in pursuing this aim, that almost any agreements which are acceptable to them must be to our disadvantage.

Yet this belief is not fully sustained by the report, which combines two rather conflicting pictures. On the one hand we read that the Soviet Union "maintains an enormous subversive apparatus and spends vast (though incalculable) sums on its work", that its overriding purpose is to disarm the West "psychologically, politically, and in time militarily as well"; that "as yet only Moscow-line communism poses a significant threat at the political level"; and that "the world has increasingly gone out to the communist faithful in and outside the Soviet block in

the past 18 months" for the ideological struggle to be intensified.

On the other hand we are told that "the Soviet Union's attitude towards leftward change has recently seemed oddly ambivalent... there seems a certain half-heartedness... the current generation of political leaders are old men, and old men, even old revolutionaries, grow to dislike the prospect of sudden change". Furthermore, "the most visible sources of subversion are not necessarily the organs or agents of the Soviet Union or eastern European states or the orthodox communist parties". In fact, "much subversion in western European countries is the work of Marxist organizations that repudiate Moscow's authority".

The contradiction can be bridged by saying that the Soviet Union will exploit situations created by others, that indigenous subversion contributes to Soviet objectives by weakening the West, or that Kremlin policy may become more revolutionary when it falls into the hands of younger men (though the contrary may also be true).

There are clearly two attitudes pointing in different directions. If the Soviet Union is a totally dedicated enemy of the West there can be no common ground except the avoidance of mutual annihilation. Any cooperation will be tactical, any agreement suspect.

If, on the other hand, the Soviet Union is a powerful, ambitious and rather nervous Russian state with a political revolution in progress, its revolutionary ideology (which must therefore be sustained) its intentions may be as mixed and malleable as those of other

great powers. In this case there is every reason to seek areas of agreement designed to stabilize power relations, modify intentions, or even gain advantage.

The report also suggests, rather oddly, that the Soviet Union must be shown that it cannot have détente while intensifying the "class struggle". Why? Détente does not mean abandoning all forms of competition. It means conducting relations within a safe framework. The Soviet Union cannot be expected to abandon its ideology. It can be expected to act with restraint, to respect the interests of others, and to acknowledge that the west also has a right to engage in a bit of struggle for its interests and values.

This brings the report to the difficult problem of subversion. There is a fatal tendency on the right to attribute to subversion so many of our problems that we are happily absolved from looking more deeply into our own societies. The report does admit indigenous causes but it still tends to see the situation primarily in terms of a political threat which must be countered.

Such measures may well be necessary but how far do they get us? For instance, it is now known that the East Germans poured money into the West German magazine *Konkret*, a temporarily chic amalgam of sex and Marxism which would not have been allowed within a mile of a Moscow bookstore but which was presumably thought useful in recruiting Marxists or socialists. West German society. Yet even with East German money it needed West German readers, and these were not brought by stars from Moscow.

Richard Davy

More promises, promises in Edinburgh

Bernard Levin

Not long ago, in this space, I expressed considerable scepticism about Edinburgh's new Opera House. In an obvious sense, my scepticism was unduly justified, for Edinburgh has not got a new Opera House; what she has is a promised new Opera House, and the trouble with a promise is that you cannot listen to opera in it. However, my scepticism extended to the promise itself, and I went so far as to say that I would believe in Edinburgh's new Opera House when I saw it — say, when I sat in it and heard the *Overture* — and not a minute before.

To this, the Chief Edinburgher himself, Sir Jack Kane, replied in cholerical terms, insisting that before he and I and Edinburgh were much older a brand new Edinburgh Opera House would rise in unspeakable splendour, and I would be obliged to

spend the interval on my first visit to sit eating my words in palatial surroundings. In fact, in Edinburgh did Kuba Kane, a stately pleasure-dome decree: *Where Forth, the sacred river, runs Through budgets measureless Down to the Riens.*

Well, I have just been to Scotland and seen a magnificent new Opera House taking shape before my very eyes. Even as I watched men were painting the interior walls a handsome shade of brown, and I climbed through what seemed endless flights of excellent staircases, and then climbed down again and walked upon the ample stage, where, by the unanimous request of the workmen, I refrained from singing *Wie ich doch der Flieger bin* from Act II of *Die Meistersinger*. Did I mention that I was supplied, before setting foot in the building with one of those jolly helmets ("This is a hard hat," proclaimed the notice at the entrance)? Perhaps I reflected. Sir Jack Kane thought I would need protection from the coals of fire that were about to be heaped upon my sceptical head; for this was, indeed, Scotland's new Opera House, and the curtain is due to rise on October 15, revealing a new production of *Otello*.

What is more, they swear that the work is on schedule, and although it is only now that I am able to believe them, I do believe that they will keep their rendezvous with destiny. Ah, but you see the coals-of-fire scene is not yet due, and Edinburgh's promised new Opera House remains a promise. I was not in Edinburgh at all, but in Glasgow, where the Opera House I saw was a real one, and the workmen real workmen, and the paint real paint, and the *Otello* I shall see on October 15, even if I have to walk all the way there, will be a real *Otello*.

Glasgow's Opera House is not of course, purpose-built. (But then, Edinburgh's is not yet built at all, or even started.) It is being adapted from the Theatre Royal, a fine late-Victorian building (the era when so many of this country's best playhouses were put up) and Scottish Opera, that grand and gallant company which has so long lacked a home of its own, has had the most extraordinary stroke — nay, stroke-of-luck in its acquisition. The theatre was owned by Scottish Television, and used as a studio; then there was a fire, and instead of renovating it, STC decided to build a new studio block. Scottish Opera crossed its fingers and bought the old building, with £1.1m from commerce and industry, £1m from the Government, £150,000 from individual donations, and a loan at generous rates from the council (hello there, Edinburgh — will begrudging the subsidy you give the festival?).

They thus combine the best of all worlds; an intact and sound structure which they are turning, for a tiny fraction of the cost of erecting a new one, into a lavish modern Opera House, seating 1,550, with the latest equipment and every comfort. An elaborate subscription system has been devised — essential, of course, if Scottish Opera is to secure its financial base (they plan to spend six months of the year in their new home and four months touring — an ideal combination, I should think, but also, as I have said, a necessary one). They plan to spend six months of the year in their new home and four months touring — an ideal combination, I should think, but also, as I have said, a necessary one). They plan to spend six months of the year in their new home and four months touring — an ideal combination, I should think, but also, as I have said, a necessary one).

God bless this ship and all who sail in her. This is no time to be building Opera

Houses, but Scottish Opera and Glasgow have thumbed their noses at time, and fate too, and crisis itself, and will shortly have a splendid Opera House within goggling distance. No more promises. We have this first-rate company all so seldom in London, and no doubt when they have a home of their own we shall hear them even less often. But our loss is Scotland's gain, and I for one, for the Edinburgh Scot, land a particle of it.

And so reflecting, I journeyed back to Edinburgh, and went to the opera — Scottish Opera, too, in *Un Ballo in Maschera*, most admirably done.

Next, I saw Edinburgh's promised new Opera House, which remains a promise, but in Edinburgh's shabby old King's Theatre, the most hopelessly inadequate substitute for the real thing I have ever seen. It has been open-going in the King's for 28 years, throughout which time the promise of the new Edinburgh Opera House has been made, without fail, every year, and broken with equal regularity.

It is possible that before Kuba Kane's stately pleasure-dome rises to shame my scepticism, the King's and I will both have aged a good deal more. So may the poverty to Glasgow, albeit all health and happiness to Scotland's opera company in Scotland's Opera House. And if, on October 15, when the company launches into that incomparably stirring Act I chorus in which the crowd celebrates *Otello's* victory over "the Musselman's pride", somebody on stage feels like varying the words ever so slightly, and celebrating instead the humbling of the good and godly place at the other end of the M3, I for one shall think the gesture not entirely unjustified.

Stop press: Even as I was writing this, Edinburgh was wondering aloud whether the real thing I have ever seen at the other end of the M3, I for one shall think the gesture not entirely unjustified. Stop press: Even as I was writing this, Edinburgh was wondering aloud whether the real thing I have ever seen at the other end of the M3, I for one shall think the gesture not entirely unjustified.

©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

Eric Moonman

Why consumers should have their say running industry

A consumer's contract. It certainly sounds right, but then so did the social contract. Yet in terms of obtaining a wide consensus of public understanding and support, it could be more successful because, whatever our position as employers or workers, we are all consumers of other people's products, of the social services and of the "national cake".

Consumer spokesmen for the major political parties tell us that consumer interests are well catered for. Certainly in terms of fair trading practices and the safety and design of consumer goods a great deal has been achieved, partly through government agencies like the Consumer Council which existed until 1970, and more recently the Office of Fair Trading, and partly through voluntary organisations like the Consumers' Association. And we now have a Minister for Consumer Affairs.

But it is still arguable that consumers have been neglected by successive governments since 1945. After six years of coining and urging them to help in the war effort and share in a combined thrust to meet a definable enemy, they were forgotten. At the same time, the party leaders can feel they were let down by the economists and other specialists who guided them, but whose calculations and computers turned out to be scarcely more useful than Alec Douglas-Home's much-abused matchsticks. So the politicians promise the consumer the goods in all kinds of ways, and they were not delivered. So the consumer did what any consumer does in the circumstances — changed the shop.

This has happened again in 1961, 1964, 1970 and 1974, and will probably do so again at the next election unless some effort is made to involve the consumer in national policies to a far greater extent.

For consumers have not been represented in the bargaining which goes on between the Government and the various economic pressure groups. The two main groupings, employers (through the CBI) and the trade unions (the TUC) have been primarily responsible for the work of the consumer activists, strangled support from either side, and so no overall consumer movement emerged during the 1960s to spearhead this interest.

Governments have paid lip service to the consumer, where there is a state monopoly. You can put your complaint to one of a number of consumer councils — the Airline Users Committee, the Post Office Users' National Council, the National Gas Consumers Council, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, the Domestic Coal Consumers Council, the London Transport Passengers Committee, and so on. But these councils are in no way inter-related, and their terms of reference are strictly limited.

There are regional councils but no national body. A wider interpretation of the consumer interest has been recognized by the present government in the setting up of the National Consumer Council. Its first chairman, Michael Young, sees his council's role as speaking in the name of the consumer, and he is personally committed to pursuing the consumer interest in relation to state industries, and the public services, such as the National Health Service.

Setting up such a mechanism is a long task. It will take time. Meanwhile, for example, the Domestic Coal Consumers Council is not able to take up complaints about the price of quality coal. And so far as electricity is concerned, there are regional councils but no national body.

A wider interpretation of the consumer interest has been recognized by the present government in the setting up of the National Consumer Council. Its first chairman, Michael Young, sees his council's role as speaking in the name of the consumer, and he is personally committed to pursuing the consumer interest in relation to state industries, and the public services, such as the National Health Service. Setting up such a mechanism is a long task. It will take time. Meanwhile, for example, the Domestic Coal Consumers Council is not able to take up complaints about the price of quality coal. And so far as electricity is concerned, there are regional councils but no national body.

©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

limited role. But it psychologically it is understood. The social contract is a classic example of a contract; there was a notion of purpose, and it is only in the when even the no union leader cannot inflationary effects of cessive wage claims, contract has begun a few supporters — for too disheartening. So there has been no impact of the impact of the contract, though NOP M about it, content, ap survey earlier this provides no comfort responsible for the s tract's public relations per cent of the sample even to have heard of contract, only 27 per actually offer any in the Consumers' Association. And we now have a Minister for Consumer Affairs.

But it is still arguable that consumers have been neglected by successive governments since 1945. After six years of coining and urging them to help in the war effort and share in a combined thrust to meet a definable enemy, they were forgotten. At the same time, the party leaders can feel they were let down by the economists and other specialists who guided them, but whose calculations and computers turned out to be scarcely more useful than Alec Douglas-Home's much-abused matchsticks. So the politicians promise the consumer the goods in all kinds of ways, and they were not delivered. So the consumer did what any consumer does in the circumstances — changed the shop.

This has happened again in 1961, 1964, 1970 and 1974, and will probably do so again at the next election unless some effort is made to involve the consumer in national policies to a far greater extent.

For consumers have not been represented in the bargaining which goes on between the Government and the various economic pressure groups. The two main groupings, employers (through the CBI) and the trade unions (the TUC) have been primarily responsible for the work of the consumer activists, strangled support from either side, and so no overall consumer movement emerged during the 1960s to spearhead this interest.

Governments have paid lip service to the consumer, where there is a state monopoly. You can put your complaint to one of a number of consumer councils — the Airline Users Committee, the Post Office Users' National Council, the National Gas Consumers Council, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, the Domestic Coal Consumers Council, the London Transport Passengers Committee, and so on. But these councils are in no way inter-related, and their terms of reference are strictly limited.

There are regional councils but no national body. A wider interpretation of the consumer interest has been recognized by the present government in the setting up of the National Consumer Council. Its first chairman, Michael Young, sees his council's role as speaking in the name of the consumer, and he is personally committed to pursuing the consumer interest in relation to state industries, and the public services, such as the National Health Service.

Setting up such a mechanism is a long task. It will take time. Meanwhile, for example, the Domestic Coal Consumers Council is not able to take up complaints about the price of quality coal. And so far as electricity is concerned, there are regional councils but no national body.

A wider interpretation of the consumer interest has been recognized by the present government in the setting up of the National Consumer Council. Its first chairman, Michael Young, sees his council's role as speaking in the name of the consumer, and he is personally committed to pursuing the consumer interest in relation to state industries, and the public services, such as the National Health Service. Setting up such a mechanism is a long task. It will take time. Meanwhile, for example, the Domestic Coal Consumers Council is not able to take up complaints about the price of quality coal. And so far as electricity is concerned, there are regional councils but no national body.

©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

Cancer Relief is about living!

Cancer Relief is not concerned with cancer research programmes currently underway.

Cancer Relief is about people who would otherwise be experiencing severe hardship right now — today.

Cancer Relief comes in two distinct forms.

For many, in-patient treatment is inappropriate (and often unavailable). Unfortunately, a certain proportion — often through loss of earnings — are unable to afford essentials.

Some need help to pay for extra heating

Others are grateful for such everyday items as blankets and warm clothing. Many depend on Cancer Relief for grants towards rents, rates or the mortgage. In all cases, relief is given according to

individual need — and wherever need exists help is never refused.

Hospital accommodation for cancer patients is scarce. Which is why Cancer Relief has expanded its activities into a second major action area — the financing of specialised care units strategically situated throughout Britain. But very many more must still be built.

Without Cancer Relief living would be particularly harsh for around 15,000 people every year. Don't forget them. Please.

Cancer RELIEF

Michael Sobell House, 30 Dorset Square, London, NW1 6OL
Tel: 01-402 8125

The Times Diary

At least nobody spilled the fruit

In yesterday's Diary I was complaining that I could not recognize any poets and on Monday night I discovered the same disability in respect of captains of industry and commerce. I arrived at the Dorchester for a dinner given by the Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, there was hardly a face I could identify positively.

The corporation — a large United States banking group — was holding its annual directors' meeting in London, flying all 23 directors across the Atlantic. For an unclear reason, Prince Philip was the principal speaker.

At dinner, all reporters below the rank of editor were ushered to a table distant from the top one. Some were Diary writers and the others financial correspondents. Talking to financial correspondents can be unnerving. We discussed the likely ingredients of the pretty orange drink, decorated with fruit and a flower or two, in a jug on the table. I said it looked like Tizer, which provoked an impassioned discussion about which large brewing group had now bought out that evocative drink.

These are tough times for those who would fear financial affairs, according to one of them from *The Guardian*. "It's when companies make their annual reports and a lot of them give expensive lunches in the City or at the Savoy. All of us could go to one every day if we wanted."

I could see how painful this must be for a representative of a radical newspaper, but *The Guardian* man had novel ways of making his protest. "I caused a terrible flap at Hill, Samuels," he boasted. "I was passing somebody the fruit bowl and spilled fruit all over the table and on people's laps. Sir Kenneth Keith didn't look amused." I cast a worried

glance at the fruit drink, but on this occasion he offered no violence to it.

Then the speeches. Gabriel Haage, chairman of the board and our host, waxed eloquent. "It's written, and I think well written, that the evening crowns the day," he told us.

Prince Philip responded with a few decent jokes, but said he was not allowed to reveal the real reason for his presence. Elio Richardson, the United States Ambassador, had some comforting and discomforting things to tell us. Though it was restful for bankers to come to a place where inflation was higher than in America, they should also note that unemployment was lower.

Saunders told the two main guests: "You have made it, as we say in a song at home, an enchanted evening." Before I left I took a discreet sip at the orange drink on the table. It was Tizer.

Sail away
The colourful set of sailing stamps issued last week by the Post Office have disappeared into the blue like the Mary Celeste. Unless they were early in the queue, stamp collectors were unable to get their hands on the set, which was sold at a prohibitive price.

There have been painful scenes at post office philatelic bureaux — including Trafalgar Square in London, where collectors and tourists formed long queues, only to be told the stamps were unavailable just a few days after issue.

The sailing stamps hit the rocks of an industrial dispute at the printers, Harrison's. In addition, a new printing process involving both recess and photo-gravure caused a slow assembly line.

So post offices were issued with only 39 per cent of their normal stock of stamps. The philatelic services received their full issue — which suggests a certain amount of piratical plunder by speculators. The way of beating such activity would be for the Post Office to reprint the set, unusual with special issues. The Post Office is "looking at the situation."

Still boring

The last time that the poet George Barker figured in this column was when he declared in *The Listener* two years ago that his work was boring, and that his poems would have been better written by John Milton. His fans protested but he was again, unchanged, though that did not stop him inflicting a 20-minute reading on a lunchtime audience of 20 at the Arts Council shop off Piccadilly yesterday.

"Most of my work is terribly boring," he said, adding that his best work was done when he was 27. Barker's evaluation of his work. He is one of the few British poets whose work sells in any quantity, although it is not in the best-selling class of Spender or Philip Larkin. Nor was Barker's audience yesterday as large as the 95 who hung from the lamphades of the small

61 wonder if it will make a footnote in Wilson's next Memoirs...

The idea of rubbing replicas might seem a bit odd, but it is a bit odd because many brasses in danger of being rubbed away.

David Dodwell, a member of the group, said yesterday: "We don't really expect competition from other institutions in Piccadilly. It's virtuous rather than vicious. It's a thing which the normally artistic can apply themselves and come away with some rather beautiful."

Old cards
Peter Speechley, a Labour MP, paid £620 yesterday the privilege of owning six over 200 old postcards. The collection made the top 1 at the first auction devoted exclusively to postcards. Philipps, the Bond St auctioneer.

Speechley paid another for a second lot of 15 cards but they were not views. Both lots of unusual collections of turn-of-the-century Art Nouveau w by such artists as Kirchner and Munch.

Unlike the foreign scene Art Nouveau, our own Dor McGill, pioneer of the sea, could only muster at 40p per card. Pick-ups w much in demand, with a col of .75. Seamy Edward beames, going for £40, and more recent set of 300 — one Jeanne d'Arc and Gin Rogers for £32.

Rubbing

An unusual activity was introduced yesterday near the massage parlour section of Piccadilly. It is a centre for brass rubbing. The centre is at St James's church.

Visitors to the only church in London's West End will be able to inspect rubbings of some of the most famous brasses in the country throughout the summer, and more interestingly, rubbings from lamphades for a

3 The Close,
Halton, Buckinghamshire,
June 11.

a Special Report on the Länder of
North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland and Hesse

Central Germany

Official states created from old Reich on military maps

For air, rail and road traffic, population in another pie. The Rhine-Main airport at Frankfurt is West Germany's chief international airport and has just been rebuilt. The city's main railway station is West Germany's busiest. The city is one of the busiest multiple road junctions in the world.

Although Frankfurt is West Germany's financial metropolis and the largest city in Hesse, the Land capital is at Wiesbaden, a quieter, more dignified city noted for its pungent mineral baths. Hesse is also the only state of our four with a joint border with East Germany and no less than five of the nine other West German Länder. The other three states which make up West Germany's geographical centre, align from north to south and border on the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France.

Invention of the French

Its remote position on the French border delayed by a decade the harvesting of the fruits of West Germany's economic miracle. Saarland thus used to be called the poor house of West Germany. But the state's economic vulnerability has not prevented it from offering exemplary standards of social services to its citizens.

Rhineland-Palatinate is an invention of the French occupation administration and consists of parts of the Bavarian Palatinate and the Prussian Rhine-Province, now both defunct and was under League of Nations administration from 1920 to 1935, when a majority of more than 90 per cent in a plebiscite took it into the Third Reich.

Smaller in scale but at least as striking is the winding valley of the Moselle, along which much of the German wine runs through a procession of lovely villages, whose names appear on the labels of some of the world's finest white wines.

At the south-western extremity of the valley lies the splendid city of Trier, which has such diverse claims to fame as some of the finest of all Roman ruins, the oldest cathedral north of the Alps and the birthplace of Karl Marx. The city reminds the visitor that although the Palatinate is, as a state, a recent invention, it is in cultural terms the "oldest" part of all Germany. Other fine cathedrals are to be found at Speyer, Worms and Mainz, the Land capital.

As the Rhine flows towards the federal capital of Bonn, it bisects the border between the Palatinate and North Rhine-Westphalia and crosses northwards into West Germany's most populous Land. North Rhine-Westphalia is the true heart of West Germany, economically, politically, geographically, demographically. For its size, it is the most densely populated part of Europe. It accommodates 17 million people in an area considerably smaller than the Netherlands (13 million), which is generally accepted as the most crowded nation-state in the world. It occupies the area formerly made up of the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and the Rhineland (apart from those areas now incorporated in more southerly Länder).

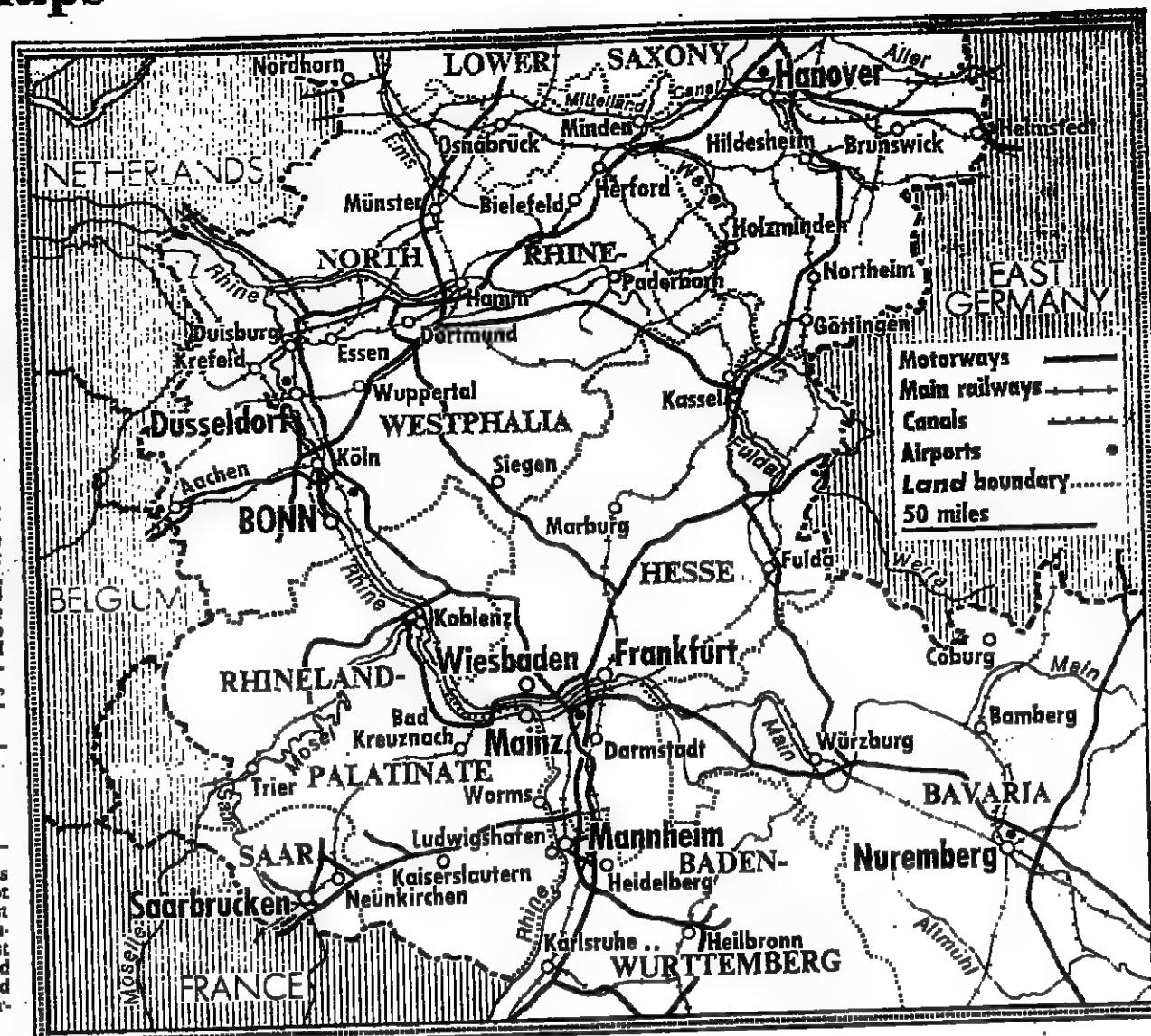
Whatever their virtues, and these are many, they do not include the "efficiency" for which West Germany is famous (for "thoroughness" and then see how thoroughly the Rhinelanders prepare their annual carnival celebration).

Despite the destruction inflicted on the Ruhr by allied bombers and the advance across the Rhine, it was the Ruhr region which, by its remarkable revival after the war, served as the foundation stone of the economic miracle. And despite all over the country, the Ruhr remains West Germany's industrial heart.

Land of many superlatives

North Rhine-Westphalia is a land of superlatives. Not only does it have the most people and the most industry, it also has the most big cities, the most road and river traffic and indeed the dirtiest air in West Germany.

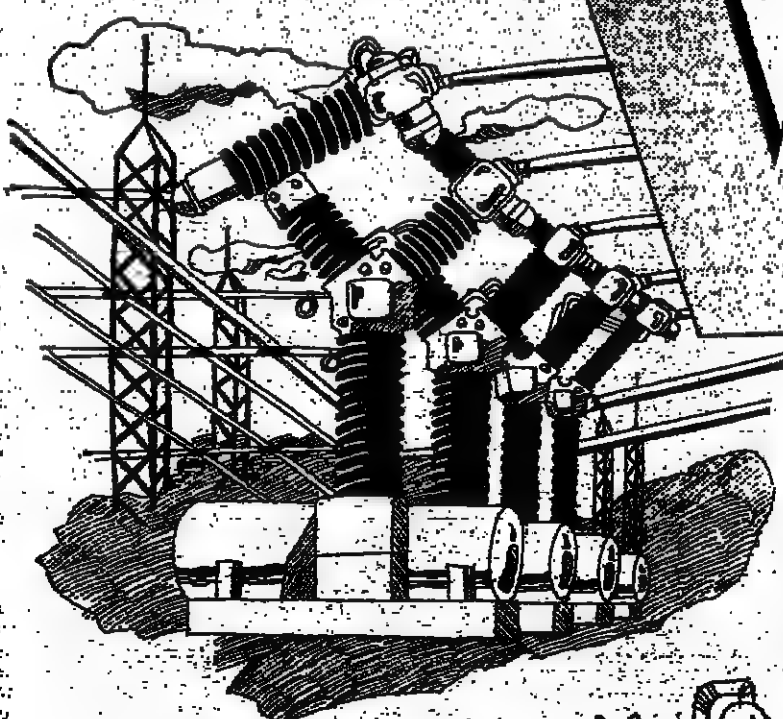
But there is no lack of natural beauty in this busiest part of West Germany either. It shares the Eifel mountain area with the Palatinate, and has the wooded Sauerland east of the Ruhr all to itself. There is plenty of forest, and the view from Bonn across the Rhine to the seven hills is one of the most pleasing in Germany.



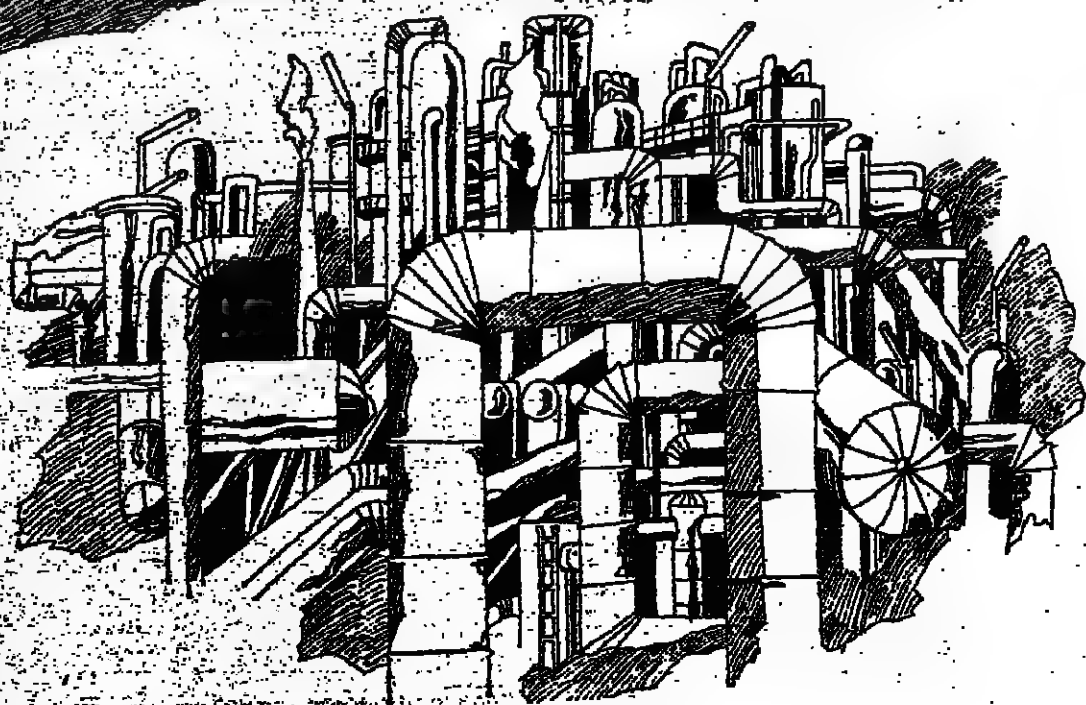
Special Reports on North Germany (Bremen, Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein) and South Germany (Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria) appeared on January 21 and May 16

A World of Power for a World of Progress

VEBA



Progress in this modern world of ours is inexorably linked with power, the kind of power that enables our homes, our offices and factories, our cities, whole nations and economies to function smoothly, efficiently and productively for the benefit of each and every member of the community.



VEBA, with an annual turnover of about 25 billion DM in 1974, is primarily involved in satisfying an important share of Germany's energy requirements. Oil exploration, transportation and refining, petrochemicals and organic products, plastics, fertilizer production and petroleum distribution together form an important part of the VEBA group's widely diversified activities.

Apart from the mineral oil sector, companies in the VEBA group operate numerous power stations fired by oil, coal, lignite, natural gas and nuclear power. By 1980 new nuclear powered plants will account for a total capacity of almost 6,000 MW. In addition, an important role is played in the distribution of electricity across Europe's frontiers, linking the Scandinavian and Central European areas.

With 1.2 million shareholders, more than any other European company, and a government holding of more than 40%, VEBA has a uniquely broad base from which to operate. All this helps VEBA to serve the needs of progress in the energy field. Find out more about us, we'll be glad to send you further information.

VEBA

Energy
is our Business

VEBA AG, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30
Karl-Arnold-Platz 3, Postfach 300306
West Germany

the remaining pages of this Special Report, James Hutchinson, Donald Massie and Peter Norman look at the four *Länder* which make up the central region of the Federal Republic



ural facilities and popular culture in Düsseldorf, capital of North Rhine-Westphalia. Above: the traditional German police force band. Top: the city's theatre.

Rhine-Westphalia: 15,000 pubs in the coalfield

Rhine-Westphalia has been described often enough as the nerve centre of West Germany. Enthusiastically, a local journalist wrote of the *Land* could not be to be the heart of Europe's heart may be in Paris," he went on, "its place is determined by the Rhine and Ruhr." It has 17,250,000 inhabitants, the most populous of all West German *Länder*. Almost all workers are employed in North Rhine-Westphalia. But it is much more

than an industrial workshop. Over the Ruhr the sun is still a little pale above the polluted clouds and you still can see across long rows of houses in the shadow of the pit shafts, but it is a land of great contrast. A quarter—65,000—of West Germany's hunters live in North Rhine-Westphalia; it has 55 spas, 200,000 licensed anglers and about a quarter of its area is forest. The rolling green farmlands of Westphalia are among the finest stretches of countryside that West Germany has to offer, and Münster, the splendid capital

of Westphalia, is surrounded by a particularly attractive landscape, with red brick farmhouses, moated castles and woods. North Rhine-Westphalia comprises the former Prussian province of Westphalia, the northern parts of the Rhine province and the *Land* Lippe Detmold. In the west it is bordered for about 240 miles by Holland and for 60 miles by Belgium. It consists of three parts—the Rhine-land, with the Eifel, the Lower Rhine area and the Bergische Land; Westphalia, including the Sauerland; and the Ruhr.

All three are areas where Germanic tribes settled. The territory on the left bank of the Rhine belonged, from the time of Caesar, for some 400 years to the Roman Empire. About 90 per cent of West Germany's coal mines and coke ovens, 70 per cent of its steelworks, half its chemical industry and 35 per cent of its oil refineries are situated in North Rhine-Westphalia. For many years the problem of tackling pollution was neglected; and in the mid-1960s 2,500 cwt of industrial dust were showered on the city of Duisburg every day.

North Rhine-Westphalia promotes success

Why businessmen are always well advised to invest in North Rhine-Westphalia

North Rhine-Westphalia is the centre of the German and the European Market. Here you will find the largest number of customers and suppliers in Western Europe, thus offering the best investment conditions for all kinds of companies of all sizes.

We, the Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsförderung, owned by the *Land*, assist companies with advice and guidance on all questions concerning investment promotion, contact-making, choice of plant location as well as obtaining information about the labour market, planning problems, transport, real estate, energy supply and waste disposal. Our advice is individual, confidential and completely without red tape.

When can we do something for you?

Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsförderung
in Nordrhein-Westfalen mbH
4 Düsseldorf, Königstrasse 100
Telefon 0211/30522, Telex 392330

Rivers less polluted

Since then the *Land* Government and industry have cooperated with considerable success in a programme to reduce atmospheric and water pollution. One would scarcely recommend a health cure in Duisburg, but the air there is much better than Paris and London standards. Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic, remains for all its efforts to look like a big city, a village in comparison with Düsseldorf. In education North Rhine-

Westphalia has the reputation of being a progressive state. It introduced its first experimental comprehensive school in 1969 and there are now 18 of these schools with a total of more than 15,000 children. The *Land* Government has also pushed ahead with the introduction of full-day schools, something of a rarity still in West Germany; usually German children start school at 8 am or soon after and finish at lunch time with a pile of homework. North Rhine-Westphalia have already about 120 full-day schools at which midday meals are provided.

Large farmland area

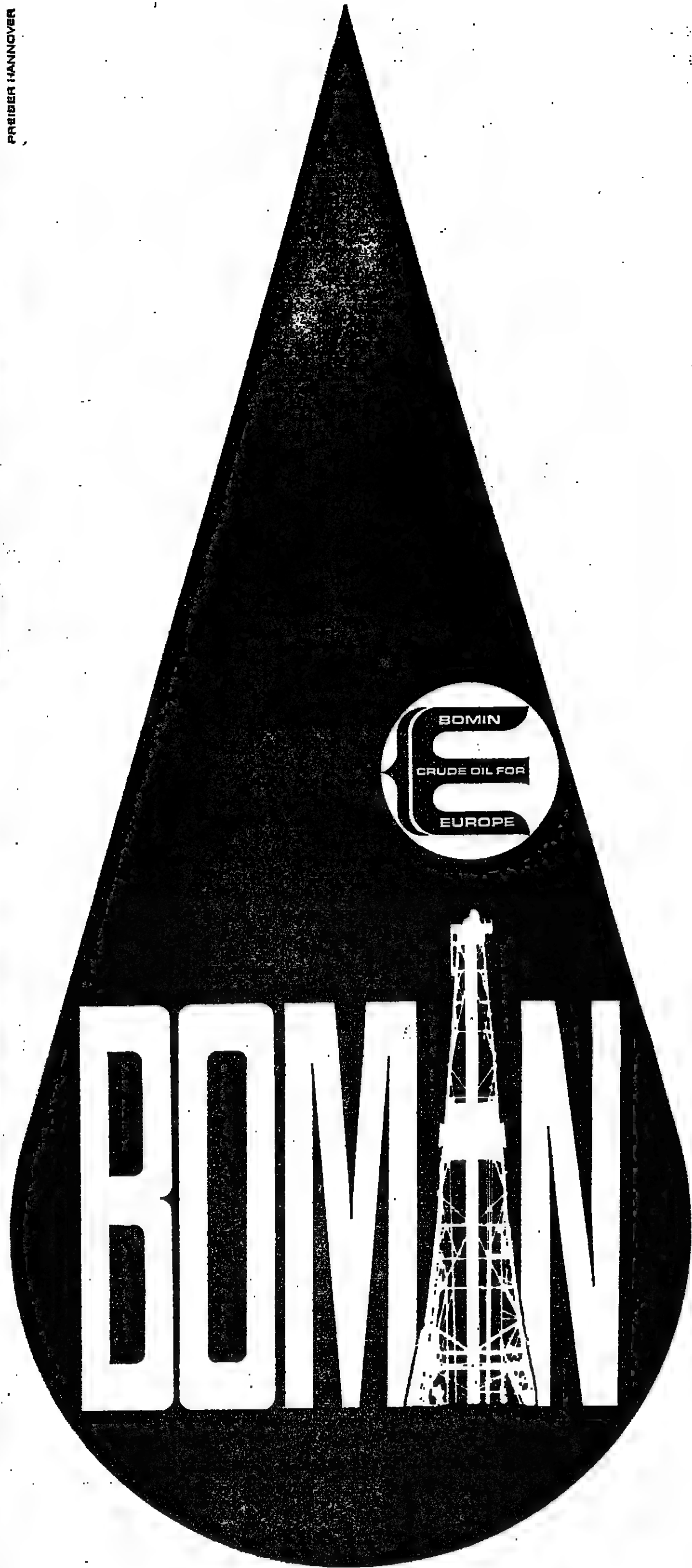
Although it is primarily an industrial *Land*, more than half its area is farmland, even though only 3.5 per cent of the working population is employed in agriculture. It produces half its own food requirements. It has about two million beef cattle, 700,000 dairy cows and 4,300,000 pigs.

Wanne-Eickel, incidentally, has a thermal spring, one of the warmest in West Germany. Several thousand people visit the town every year to take the water in the hope of curing rheumatic ailments or bronchitis. The spring was discovered many years ago during the sinking of a mine shaft.

Düsseldorf, the capital city of the *Land*, is the seat of the Government. It is often called the office of the Ruhr, for it is the home of the big banks and the headquarters of many large firms. It is more worldly-wise than Cologne and has shops of Paris and London standards. Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic, remains for all its efforts to look like a big city, a village in comparison with Düsseldorf.

J.E.

PREISER HANNOVER



IMPORT AND EXPORT
OF CRUDE-OIL PRODUCTS

OIL STORAGE TANKS IN SEAPORTS

OIL STORAGE TANKS IN SEAPORTS AND
INLAND HARBOURS

CONCESSION PARTICIPATIONS



BOCHUMER MINERALÖL GESELLSCHAFT MBH & CO BOCHUM GERMANY
TEL: 0234/80591 • TELEX: 0825838 • CABLE: BOMIN BOCHUM

Rhineland-Palatinate: tourism keeps the volcanoes bubbling profitably

The federal Land of Rhineland-Palatinate, in existence only since 1946, incorporates regions of varying economic strength, extending from the industrialized Rhine Valley on its eastern border to the volcanic areas of the Eifel to the north.

This is a Land in which the European Economic Community has become a stimulus to industrial activity, especially as it is a "new" state in a central position within the EEC, surrounded by industrialized conurbations—Mannheim, Ludwigshafen (Europe's biggest inland river port on one side of the Rhine and chemicals on the other), the modern, concentrated heavy industries in Saarland to the east, the neighbouring financial capital of Frankfurt on Main, Stuttgart, the Ruhr farther north, and Lorraine just across the border with France.

It became essential to carry out large-scale restructuring with the setting up of the EEC. This soon led to improvements in the social, economic and cultural spheres.

West Germany's inflation,

Europe's lowest, has through economic policies of refutation brought a million unemployed and the biggest trade surplus in the world. For the past 20 years the Rhineland-Palatinate, in common with other German states, has needed foreign workers because there are not enough nationals to meet the needs of industry. Today, with a population of only 3,500,000, the smallest among the federal Länder, it is fortunately not faced with the prospect of large-scale lay-offs.

A big advantage for the Pfalz, as the Palatinate is known to Germans, is its location at the intersection of international traffic routes connecting the important industrial and trading centres in West Germany and neighbouring European nations. Almost all the motorways which are planned, under construction or partially completed, take this factor into account.

Between the Kyll valley and the Rhine stands the plateau of the Vorder Eifel, a depressed area comprising a range of extinct volcanoes filled with water and forming perfectly circular lakes

where volcanic eruptions had blown off the tops of mountains. The Eifel has about 50 of these volcanic cones consisting of slag, a survival from the ice age. The most striking range of volcanic remains are the Mosensberg, where four craters stand in line with a river of petrified lava on the slopes.

Not far from the Rhine is the lake of Laach, an almost perfect circle, five miles in circumference, surrounded by five extinct volcanoes. As well as arid, volcanic land, heavy falls of snow are prevalent in the Schnee Eifel, 30 miles north of the Hohen Eifel, where the mountains are at their highest.

Dividing the Eifel to the north from the Hunsrück south of the river is the Moselle, famous for its splendid vineyards reaching high up the slopes of a beautiful, meandering, unspoilt waterway.

Reallocation of land and reforestation, as well as tourism, have helped to combat much of the poverty of the Eifel and Hunsrück, which drove inhabitants

who could find no employment to leave. Life was almost intolerable for the peasants, who lived in small wooden cottages. The custom of divided inheritance reduced the size of holdings to below family subsistence level.

This in itself was responsible for the Eifel becoming one of the depressed areas of Germany and led many of its inhabitants to emigrate to other countries. From the Hunsrück, for similar reasons, many Germans went to South America.

Apart from their spas, the volcanic features of the Eifel are of some economic importance.

Quarrying of basalt, of which the volcanic remains are made, is carried out for paving stones and for use as a road metal, or as a facing material for sea dykes in The Netherlands, for instance. The volcanic ash, too, is quarried and used in the manufacture of a light but strong building stone much used in the postwar rebuilding boom throughout West Germany.

While some farming is carried out under generally adverse conditions, brown coal, which is preserved under the lava from the volcanoes, can be reached by deep mining. There is some iron ore, which has given rise to a small iron industry, and excellent clay deposits have been used in making pottery.

Agate, found in the Hunsrück, has led to the working of semi-precious stones in Idar-Oberstein on the Nahe, a tributary of the Rhine. This industry now relies on imported agate and other semi-precious stones from India and Brazil, as well as synthetic stones manufactured locally.

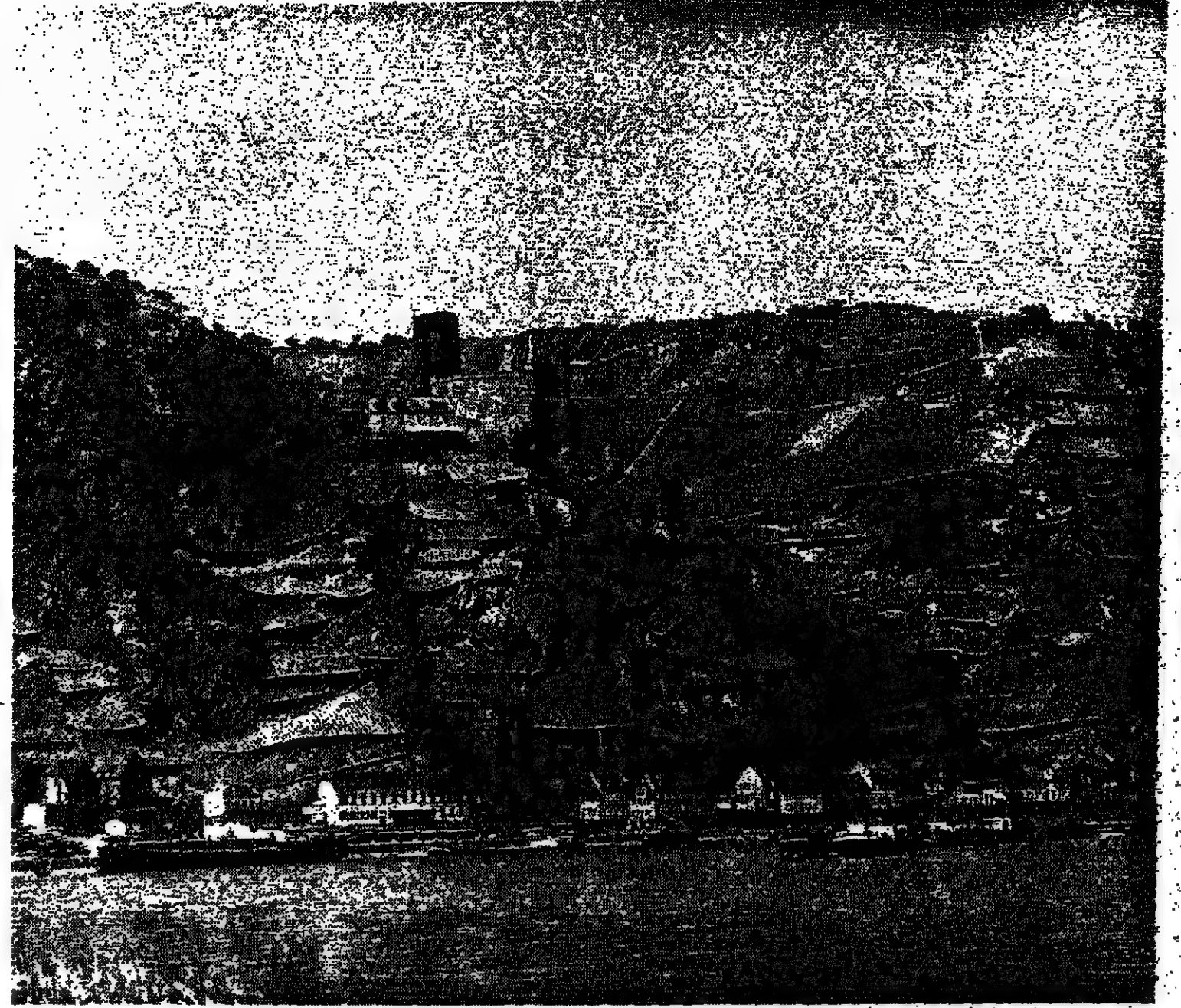
As the limited potentialities of the region diminish, successive governments, both federal and Land, have allotted financial aid for investment in the Eifel and Hunsrück. Traces of former volcanic activity are still to be seen in the many hot and other mineral springs which have grown into spa towns and health resorts. Thus, the Government's investment in tourism in these otherwise underdeveloped areas has achieved a certain success.

To the east the Rhine enters its legendary and most romantic stretch, the 80-mile gorge between Bingen and Bonn whose mountains, rising steeply from its banks, have their summits crowned with famous landmarks of the days when castles were the guardians of this great commercial waterway.

The mountains are bare, undulating, desolate and formed of hard, dark, slate-like rock, the only cultivation being the vineyard terraces which cling to the precipitous sides of the gorge—in some cases they have done so for more than 1,000 years—to bring a living to the middle Rhine-landers and sustenance to wine connoisseurs the world over.

In those districts whose economic viability is well below the federal average, the less viable areas have been promoted for tourism and made more productive and attractive. Measures to improve the public services of areas which have been underdeveloped, and the granting of development aid to industrial companies there have been facilitated by the law on local responsibility for the "improvement of the regional economic structure".

As has happened in the United Kingdom, the more widely the economic jam is spread across West Germany, the less impact it has in certain parts which were neglected. The extent to



The needs of the wine trade gave birth to many small towns crowned by medieval castles. An example Goarshausen with Burg Katz above. Many of the carefully-cultivated vineyard terraces have been there more than 1,000 years. Below: a quiet street in Blankenheim, in the Rhineland-Palatinate.

which the Eifel and Hunsrück have been developed has been determined by the accessibility of industrial goods to the market, whether by road or by rail, or by the availability of power.

The Federal and Land governments aid of up to 15 per cent of the total investment is being made available to companies. The locality determines the amount of any investment grant.

To satisfy the Government the investment must result in a direct increase in the economic strength of the development area, reflected in increased income for that region. But there are exceptions when the factory being built is dependent on local sources of raw material—for example, in the use of the volcanic ash of the Eifel in making building stone—or when the jobs are created for women.

It has been judged particularly important to restrain the growth of investment expenditure on building and construction projects because the scope for expansion there is limited and competition from imports is weak or almost nonexistent. There is a risk that investment expenditure by the Länder and local authorities will be increased beyond existing spending plans in response to an expected increase in tax revenue.

The location of Rhineland-Palatinate on the Federal Republic's western border, which was once a brake on economic development, has become an advantage. The gross national product has risen much more rapidly than the federal German average during the

past few years as a result of the favourable development of industrial production and thanks to a fairly high proportion of growth industries. Nevertheless, the financial and economic power of the Pfalz is still below that of the Federal German average.

The Pfalz was one of the least prosperous areas of Germany. Today it is not the richest and not the poorest, with the largest and most important industrial district well established at the junction of the Rhine and the Main rivers.

Although outside Palatinate territory, Frankfurt on Main has had undeniable influence through its proximity as the principal business metropolis of this part of Germany.

The Land capital, Mainz, has the seat of West Germany's first postwar university. Mainz had been a department of France until the restoration of the old frontiers between the two nations after France had tried to keep Germany weakened and divided at the end of the wars of religion. The Rhine provided a good location for Mainz, where Johannes Gutenberg developed printing, but the city lost its superior position among the cities of the Rhine to Worms.

This was the capital of the Burgundians where Kriemhild, the most beautiful woman in the world, lived, where Siegfried betrayed her and Hagen treacherously killed him, and where the treasure of the Nibelungen was thrown into the Rhine by Hagen—all immortalized in epic opera by Wagner.

Always a great trading city and the centre of the wine business of the Rhine valley Mainz formed with

Worms a great alliance of Rhineland cities between Cologne and Basle. With the protection of this league, Mainz became known as the Golden City because of the way commerce had prospered, but it lost its position to Frankfurt.

For 2,000 years wine has been the life of this beautiful, unspoilt and charming state. The Romans brought the vine with them and their vineyards soon flourished, no more so than on the pretty slopes of the winding and enchanting Moselle. The success of the vineyards owes much to the temperate climate combined with the fertile soil of the Rhine-Main and the sunny slopes of the Haardt and Wargau ranges. The vineyards stretch for 30 miles along valleys whose inhabitants have called their soil for generations.

The more level stretches of Rhineland-Palatinate are covered with wheat and sugar-beet fields and plantations of hops for beer. Tobacco is also grown and there are many pine forests.

The needs of the wine trade gave birth to many small towns, some on Roman sites, using the little space at the foot of rocky precipices, and crowned by medieval castles. Thousands of visitors see them from the regular river steamers which ply between Cologne and Mainz until mid-October. Long distance Rhine luxury ships with swimming pools on deck make the voyages from Rotterdam to Basle and back until late October.

For the navigators the Rhine gorge is the most treacherous part of the river and it is necessary to take a pilot in places. The most famous popular legend



is that of the Lorelei, a maiden who lived on a steep rock which rose out of the river at St Goar and Trier. For it is the oldest town in Germany, situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. The Lorelei was founded in the Christ by a Celtic tribe and today it remains the oldest remaining building until the Lahn at Koblenz (meaning confluence), and this gives the only big town on the middle Rhine the advantages of being at a river crossroad.

Made in Bonn*



DIE WELT is now edited and published from BONN.

DIE WELT is Germany's only national quality daily newspaper published in and from the political centre of the Federal Republic of Germany.

DIE WELT
Your way to Germany

London Office: The Axel Springer Publishing Group,
58 Jermin St, London W1N 6PA. Tel: 01-499 2894/5.
Telex: 267627.

London Merchant Banking with a hefty dose of German Financial Strength

Take one of Germany's biggest financial groups (more than \$80 billion combined balance sheet total) with over 19,000 banking offices; add the capacity and know-how of eleven leading European banks ranking among the top in their respective countries; season with the best of

London's financial skills — and you come up with a potent international banking force — London & Continental Bankers Ltd.

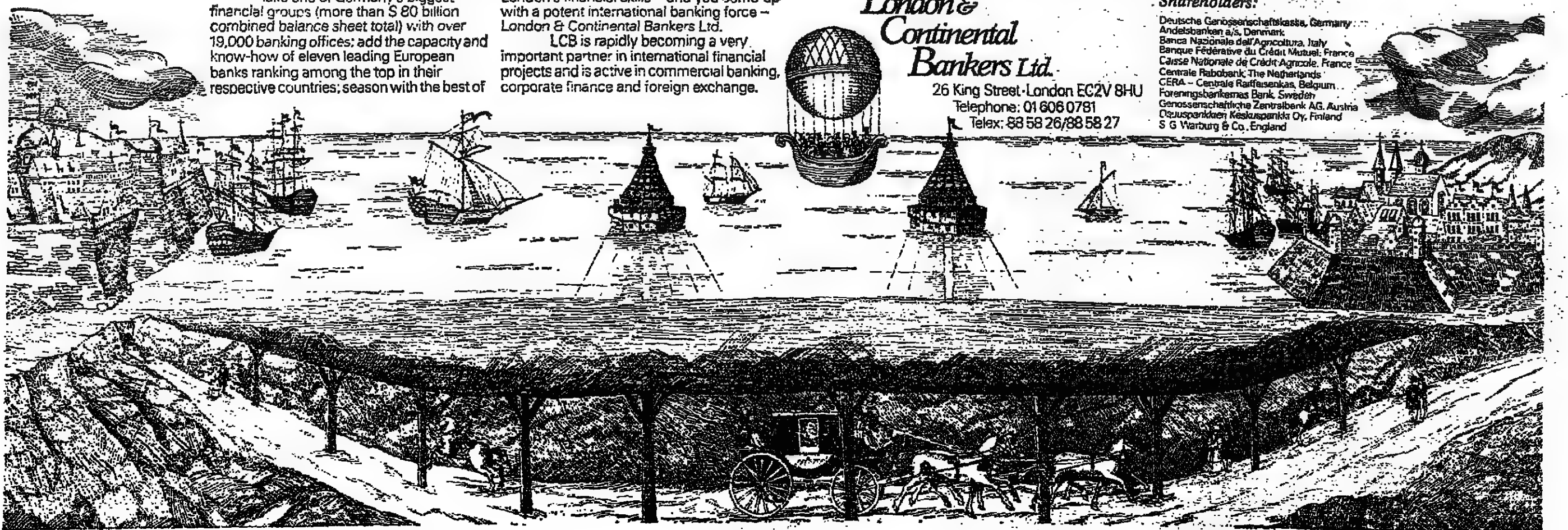
LCB is rapidly becoming a very important partner in international financial projects and is active in commercial banking, corporate finance and foreign exchange.

London & Continental Bankers Ltd.

26 King Street-London EC2V 8HU
Telephone: 01 606 0781
Telex: 88 58 26/88 58 27

Shareholders:

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, Germany
Andelsbanken a/s, Denmark
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, Italy
Banque Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel, France
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, France
Centrale Rabobank, The Netherlands
CERA - Centrale Raiffeisenbank, Belgium
Foreningsbankerna, Sweden
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Austria
Ostsparkassen Kreditanstalt Oy, Finland
S G Warburg & Co, England



Saarland: restructuring needed for favourable balance between economy and industry

economic change place in Saarland. The Saarland Government, which has been in power for a few years, is now faced with the task of restructuring the economy to achieve a favourable balance between the coal and steel industries and the new industries.

As a result of this situation, 223 new plants, creating 15,000 jobs, have been established in the Saarland. This has led to a rapid increase in the number of people employed in the region, which has now reached 1.2 million.

The Saarland Government is now faced with the task of restructuring the economy to achieve a favourable balance between the coal and steel industries and the new industries. This involves a number of measures, including the development of new industries and the improvement of the existing ones.

The Saarland Government is now faced with the task of restructuring the economy to achieve a favourable balance between the coal and steel industries and the new industries. This involves a number of measures, including the development of new industries and the improvement of the existing ones.

The Saarland Government is now faced with the task of restructuring the economy to achieve a favourable balance between the coal and steel industries and the new industries. This involves a number of measures, including the development of new industries and the improvement of the existing ones.

The principal cities are Saarbrücken, the capital, with 133,000 inhabitants, Neunkirchen with 46,000, and Saarbrücken, formerly a village with nine churches and now an important industrial city, thanks to iron and coal. An iron foundry was installed there in 1880 by the counts of Saarbrücken.

Völklingen, with 41,800 people, and barely 70 years old, is now a major industrial centre. The iron and steel works had been in the hands of one German family for generations and, after being sequestered by the French Government in 1945, was returned to German control at the request of the Saarlanders.

Finally, there is Saarland, with a population of 36,000.

Many coal mines have been closed because they are not considered to be profitable any more and also because coal is no longer the only source of energy. The number of people employed in the Saar's mining industry has fallen from 65,000 in 1958 to 28,000 in 1973, then dropped to 23,000 in 1974 because of the need for less pit coal. The number is expected to fall to 20,000 this year.

Before the energy crisis it was estimated that by 1980 no more than about 15,000 people would be required in mining in the Saar. If, meantime, coal production should be increased to meet changed demands for energy, there are adequate reserves of labour. A special feature came to be the large number of miners and industrial workers who were also smallholders. This has proved to be an advantage during times of economic recession and shortages of food.

Between 1969 and 1973 the number of people employed in the Saar's iron and steel industries remained almost constant at 37,000. It is expected that this number will be added to a projected requirement of 32,000 by 1980 because of policies of eliminating wastage in labour, time and materials.

Although a healthy mining and an efficient iron and steel industry will continue to be the pillars of the Saar's economy, the Land is overruling the one-sidedness of its economic

structure with the aid of the new growing industries. The number of Saar people employed in industry fell from 175,000 in 1960 to 150,000 in 1968, then rose to 170,000 in 1971, falling away to 168,000 in 1973. Taking into account the present labour force, another 16,000 industrial working places will have to be made available by 1980.

To achieve this aim the Saar Government is pursuing its policy of improving the economic structure by expanding existing businesses and setting new ones. In 1960 half the industrial workers were occupied in coal and steel, whereas in 1973 only 37.3 per cent were. At the same time the proportion of people employed in industries other than coal and steel rose from 44 per cent to 62.7 per cent.

Recessions hit the Saar's economy particularly hard. The one in 1967 left it with 4 per cent of its labour force unemployed. Since then the percentage out of work has dropped to 1.2 in 1970, compared with 0.8 for the Federal Republic as a whole, and has risen steadily to 4 per cent again in the present recession.

More than 70,000 workers left the area between 1961 and 1969 as a result of the crisis in coal and steel. These people, mostly of the younger generation, would be willing to return if they could find employment in the newly established industrial plants.

In spite of policies aimed at bringing new industries into the region, the loss of jobs has not been made up. Companies needing women workers would find them easier to locate in Saarland where only 21 per cent of the working female population is employed. At present the Saar is short of 22,000 jobs for women between 15 and 55 years.

The infrastructure of the Saar economy is being improved by a consistent policy of area planning, a steady extension of the road network and a liberal development of attractive leisure facilities and green belts. Moreover, Saarland being so compact, the central authorities, economic organisations and cultural institutions can keep in touch.

Waterway links leading to the Rhine and South German regions, to Alsace, Lorraine and Paris, to Luxembourg and Brussels, are



Factory chimneys belch smoke over Saarbrücken.

being further improved with the canalization of the Saar river. These connections to the international waterway network, affording large-scale navigation into Saarbrücken were voted for by the Federal Government in May 1973 and a final decision has just been reached on this.

The new Saar Canal is strengthening the ties with the European Economic Community, improving co-operation in the Saar-Lorraine-Luxembourg area and giving added impetus to industrial development in Saarland.

Today the basic industries are concerned with raw

materials: the solid mineral industry, iron metallurgy, steel foundries, iron and cast-iron foundries, steel mills, the production of non-ferrous metals, petroleum and coal refining, the chemical industry, paper and rubber refining.

In addition, there are car manufacturing and boat building, electronics, electromechanics, mechanical and optical equipment industries. As well as the manufacturing of leather, textiles and ceramics, many companies are engaged in the food industries.

The important political centres of Europe are near and Saarland is in the mid-

dle of a region which is becoming more important. European Community capitals—Brussels, Paris, Bonn, Geneva, and now London—are all easily reached. There is an airport at Ennsheim, where the annual traffic increased to more than 100,000 passengers in 1971.

This year the Land will have four motorways as well as the important railway centre, which is Saarbrücken.

Saarland can no longer be described as a frontier state, but rather a Land whose vocation is to be a shaft of union between different neighbouring countries.

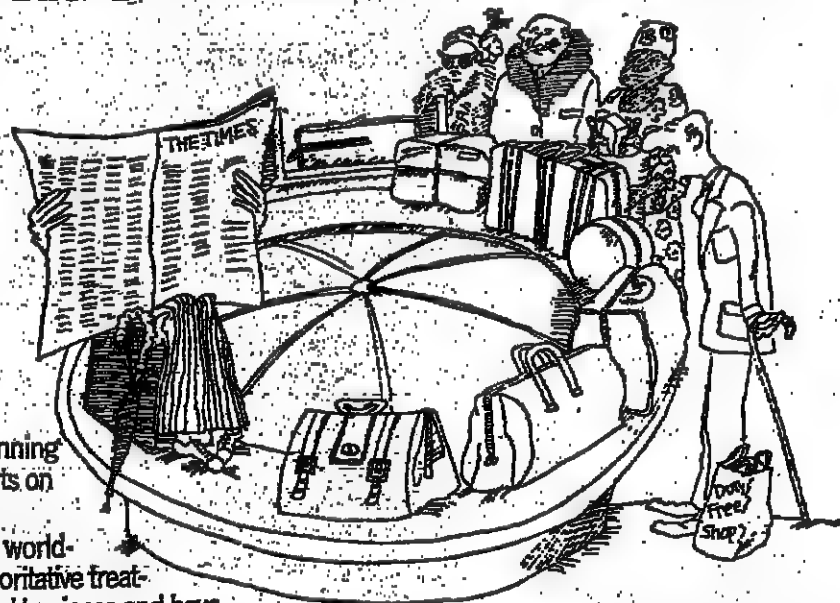
Bearing a Celtic name, EEC.

Saarbrücken University was founded by the French in 1948 and a Franco-German high school educating young French and Germans to be bilingual produced its first students with a Franco-German baccalaureat in 1972.

If the industrial cities appear grey, the people can relax by visiting their still wild countryside nearby. Only a quarter of Saarland is covered by industry, the greater part is still rural with mountains and forests. Not far away can be found the vineyards of the Moselle river and the Belgian Ardennes.

D.M.

Join us on a four-month tour of the world's Investment Centres.



Starting in May and running through to August, The Times is planning a series of Special Reports on Investment Centres of the World.

Previous series have gained a world-reputation for expert and authoritative treatment of subjects vital to international business and have led advertisers in all fields with an exceptional promotional platform from which to reach their public. Maintaining The Times' customary thoroughness of attention to detail, the proposed series of Reports will be governments and multi-national companies, including extensive investment programmes with a comprehensive picture of the current economic and political situation in relation to investment of countries throughout the world.

The reports will include the following areas: Japan, Alberta, Amsterdam, Beirut, Brazil, Caracas, Caribbean, Hong Kong, India, Johannesburg, Lagos, Manila, Panama, The Philippines, Singapore, Tehran, and Arab Emirates and Wall Street.

A special feature of these reports will be a two-page spread on each country. Essential reading for all those involved in major investment programmes around the world, the focus pages will survey the current economic and industrial development of the whole country and will include other relevant data for the potential investor.

If your company is in any way involved in overseas investment, these Special Reports will present you with a unique advertising opportunity.

Each Report will reach 1½ million readers in the UK, Europe and throughout the world, many of whom hold leading and influential positions in business at home and abroad and who, privately or in a corporate capacity, require the services of companies involved in world finance.

Furthermore, as The Times Special Reports are recognised by many international companies and governments as invaluable sources of reference, advertisers will appreciate that their advertisements will gain an extended and lasting coverage whether they appear in the whole series, or just one of these Special Reports.

Don't neglect this opportunity to promote your company and its concerns in these Reports. To place your advertising contact: Spencer Lee, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Or telephone 01-837 1234, ext. 7397.

Interested in international trade? Then add us to your list of possible finance partners. Talk to us about your problem, large or small.

We can help in Germany. And elsewhere. Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz is at the Crossroads of German economy, in the expanding Rhein-Main commercial complex - with its many advantages for international trade. And our crossroads location makes us easy to reach - just 18 minutes from Frankfurt International Airport.

As a large and highly respected all-purpose bank (assets over DM 14 billion with full



Our business in domestic issues is active and has allowed us to build up a stable but highly effective placement capacity over the years, which we use in international issues and underwriting business.

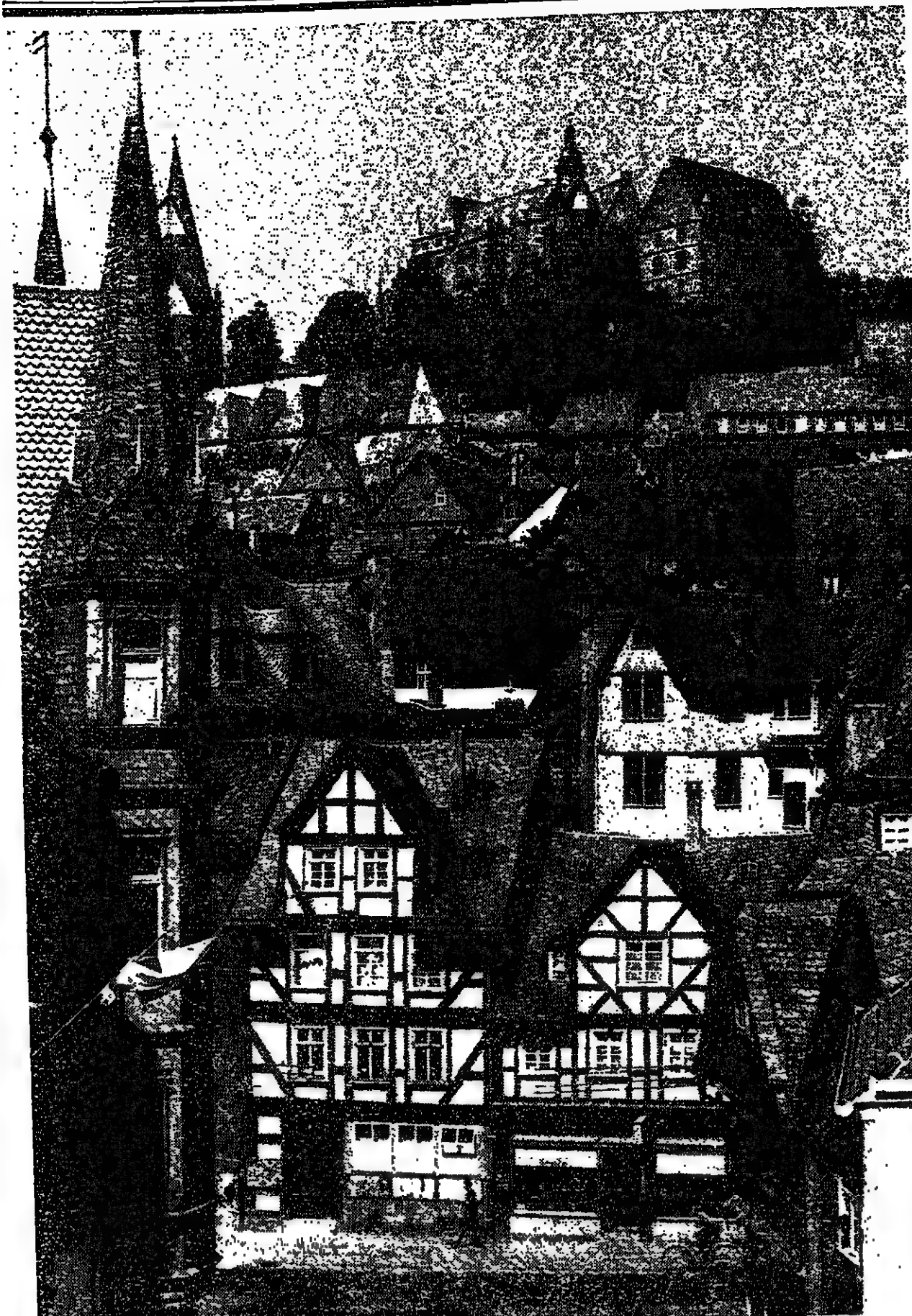
We hold participating shares in banks in financial centres on the Continent and in the Far East.

Why not ask for more detailed information about us and how we might be of service? Send us a telex.

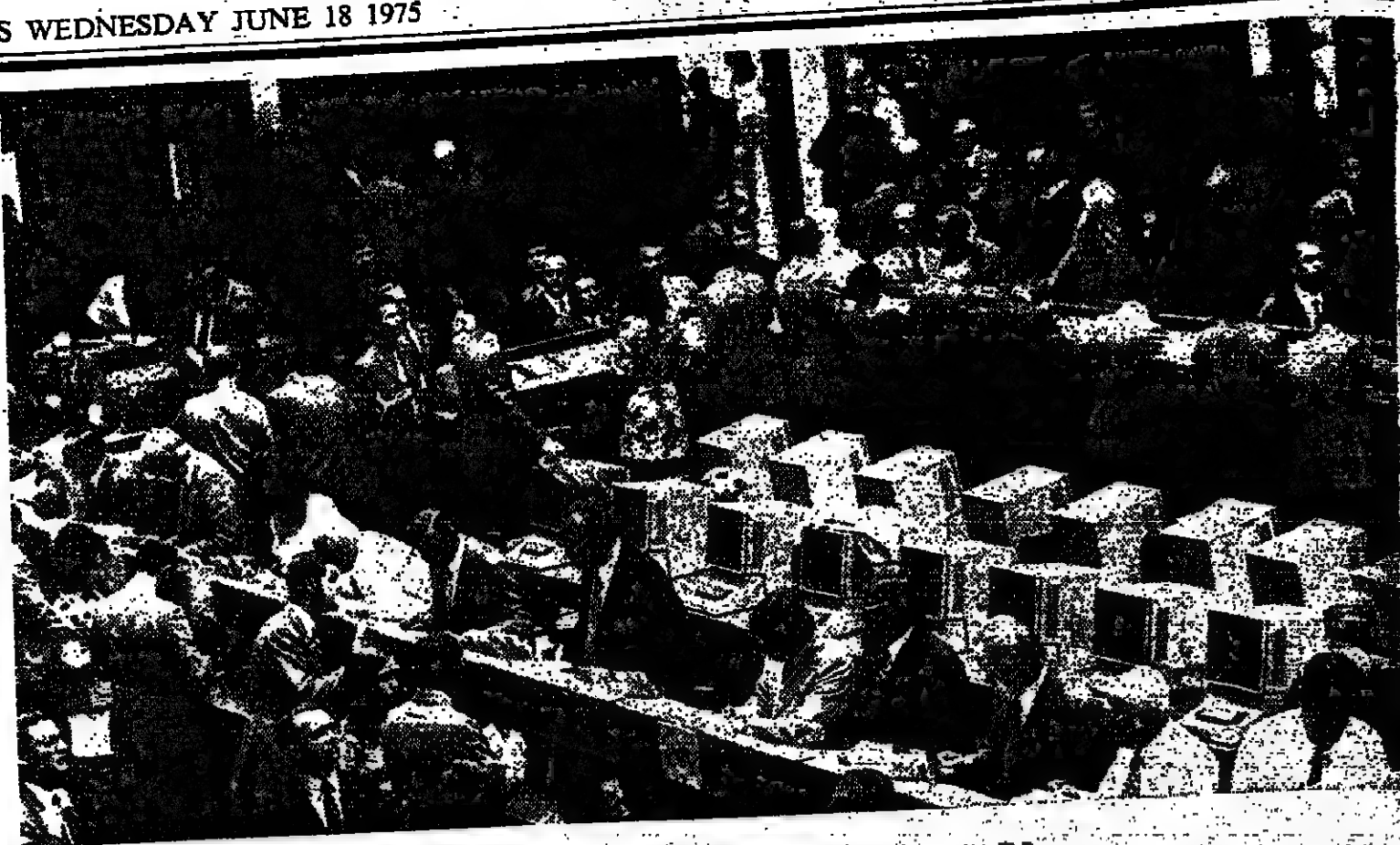
Today. Our number is 4.189 8181.

LANDES BANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ

backing from the state and the 45 savings banks of Rheinland-Pfalz) we offer the services you'd expect. Our speciality, however, is corporate finance and large, long-term loans.



Timbered and gabled houses belong to Marburg, a town famed for its protestant university, founded by Philip of Hesse in 1527. Top right: modern aids help to speed business inside the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.



Hesse: a picture of thrusting capitalism

Since the Second World War, Hesse has had a unique political history among the Länder of West Germany. Its governments, whether one party or coalition, have been led without break by the Social Democrats. Such political continuity is "Red Hesse" has left an unmistakable mark on the Land.

Hesse, covering an area of 21,000 square kilometres and with a population of about 5,600,000, is the fourth largest and fifth most populous state in West Germany. It is also one of the more prosperous. Accounting for about 10 per cent of West Germany's gross national product, its output and income are higher than the national average.

Although the state covers a large and varied region, Hesse has a generally sound and balanced economic structure. Neither the weaker areas bordering on East Germany nor the booming Rhine-Main basin centred on Frankfurt have proved to be unmanageable difficulties for the administration in Wiesbaden.

Hesse is ruled by a coalition of the Social Democrat (SPD) and Free Democrat parties under Herr Albert Osswald, the SPD premier. The present Government is Herr Osswald's third and took office with a small

majority on December 18 last year. Herr Osswald's latest administration began at a difficult time for Germany: there is an unexpected change of government it is certain to retain a distinct socialist accent.

The Social Democrat predominance in government has made its mark on Hesse's social scene. Two years ago, for example, Hesse ended the class system for hospital beds. In education the state is now promoting the concept of the Gesamtschule—a type of comprehensive in which children of all ranges of ability between the ages of seven and 19 will be brought under one roof.

The scheme has provoked opposition among parent groups, has provoked criticism from neighbouring states and has caused some anxiety among the Free Democrat junior members of the Hesse Government.

However, officials at the Social Ministry in Wiesbaden point out that the state's earlier initiative to concentrate rural schools into single units had met the same sort of opposition but had since been adopted throughout Germany.

In fact Hesse long ago rejected from doctrinaire socialism. The ambitions of the early 1950s to nationalise basic industries such as electricity, mining and production have long been

to rehousing 8,540 pensioners. It remains to be seen how much of the plan will be rewritten but unless change of government it is certain to retain a distinct socialist accent.

Driving into Frankfurt from the west one is impressed and rather overawed by the rash of new office buildings. Here lies the financial and commercial power-house of the state. Not only is Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, based in Frankfurt but the big three commercial banks—Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank—also have their headquarters in the city.

Frankfurt is at the centre of a major industrial region. Dotted along the river Main from Hanau in the east to Mainz in the west are factories of all sizes. Just to the west of Frankfurt are the big chemical complexes of Hoechst, a large Celanese refinery and the Opel car plant.

The new Rhein-Main airport is proving a stimulus to industrial growth as well as to the city. The Main-Danube canal, which, when completed in the 1980s, will provide a navigable waterway from the Black Sea to the Rhine delta.

Frankfurt is a busy, noisy city where the constant noise of pneumatic drills testifies to its growth as a commercial centre. The

great expansion of building in recent years has been entirely residential housing west and has given tower blocks, hasty drift to the suburbs creating social tensions. It has also denied Frankfurt the increasingly serious problem as more commuters drive to the city.

The city's administration is trying to improve public services and means. More areas centre have been cut into pedestrian way system is expanded. Ironically efforts have produced as traffic pollution difficulties transferred to the areas.

However, it is wrong to think of Frankfurt and the surrounding industrial area as typical of Hesse. It is a forest country with farms. Finally, it is not of the Rhine. Bad Homburg, Wiesbaden and Wiesbaden no longer the press like the rest of the state are likely to be taken on the German he

pledge of Whitehall unions

platform first will

and high that there

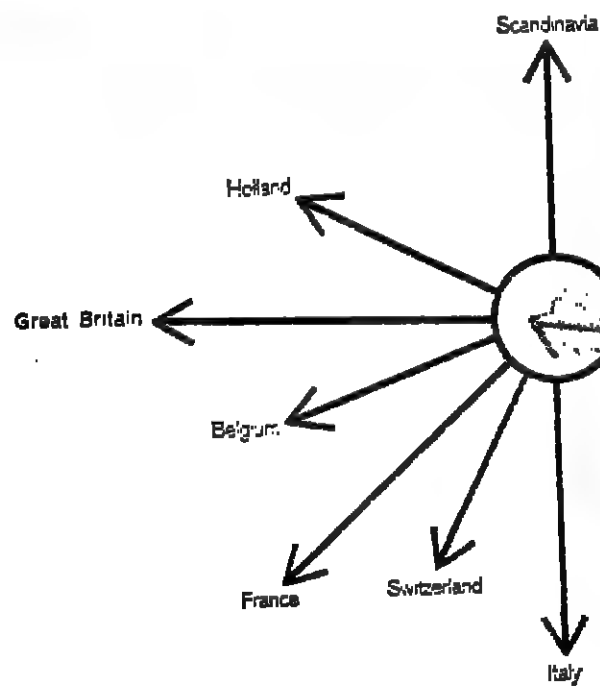
platform first will

and high that there

platform first will

and high that there

Start your business.



Drive into Europe's markets from
Cologne.

BY CAR
Cologne is at the vital intersection of Europe's road network.

BY TRAIN
Cologne is also a major junction of Europe's railway system.

BY SHIP
Situated on the Rhine, Cologne enjoys direct waterway connections to the U.K., Belgium, France, Holland and Switzerland.

BY AIR
An international drive-in airport is only 15 minutes by car from the city centre.

COLOGNE
— an industrial, banking and insurance centre.
— Europe's venue for international trade fairs and exhibitions.
— a market of four million people.
— an abundant supply of trained manpower for trade and industry.
— industrial sites of all sizes with all utilities, with easy access to transport facilities.

Cologne — center of Trade for 2000 years — make it yours!

We offer fast, efficient service. Contact us for full details:

Mr. J. A. Naylor
International Trade Fair Agencies Ltd.
10 Old Bond Street
London W1X 3 DB
Phone: 01 4090956

To: Stadt Köln
Amt für Wirtschaftsförderung
D 5 Köln 1
Am Hof 52
Western Germany

Please send me further information about Cologne.

Name

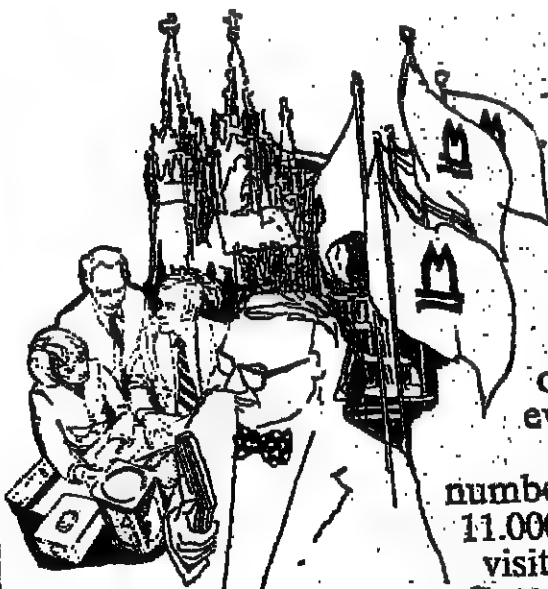
Position

Company

Address

Telephone

Cologne fairs Key to world market



Cologne numbers among the world's leading centres for fairs. Trade fairs and trade exhibitions are staged throughout the year: 18 events held regularly and all founded on the successful principle of always showing everything one sector and not just something for every sector.

Every trade fair in Cologne is rated number 1 in Europe. Many are the world's big 11,000 exhibitors from 85 nations. 775,000 trade visitors from 135 countries.

Get to know the multilateral markets of the world. Exhibit in Cologne to win the key to the market for your sector. Cologne to discover the best sources of supply. In England write to: International Trade Fair Agencies Ltd., 10, Old Bond Street, London W1X3DB, Tel. (01) 4090956, Telex 2-2751, or in Ireland to: Helmut Clissmann jr., 44 Dartmouth Square, Dublin 6, Tel. 688566, Telex 5878, or direct to

Messe- und Ausstellungs-Ges.m.b.H. Köln · D-5 Cologne 21
P.O.B. 210760 · Tel. (221) 8211

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1975

Men's Fashion Week
August 22-24
ANUGA - World Food Market
consumables International Trade Sector
for Foods and Nonfoods
International Technical
Sector for Catering
Systems and the
Restaurant Trade

September 13-18
SPOGA - Trade Fair of Sport Goods,
Camping Equipment and Garden
Furniture
September 28-30
Garden Trade Fair
September 28-30
Fair FOR THE CHILD
October 10-12
ORGATECHNIK - Exhibition for
Organisation and Technique in

Office and Works
October 21-24
International Exhibition of Sports
Facilities and Swimming Pools with
International Congress
November 5-8
International Art Mart
November 6-10

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1976

International Furniture Fair
January 20-25
ISM - International Sweets and
Biscuit Fair
February 2-6
DOMOTECHNICA - International
Fair for Large Household Apparatus
and Small Electrical Appliances
February 12-15
International Housewares Fair
February 14-17
International Hardware Fair
February 16-19
International Men's Fashion Week
February 27-29

International Fair FOR THE

March 12-14

International Men's Fashion
August 27-29

»photokina« - World Fair of
Photography
September 10-18

IFMA - International Bicycle
Motor Cycle Exhibition
September 18-22

SPOGA - International Trade
of Sports Goods, Camping E
ment and Garden Furniture
September

International Garden Trade I
September

International Fair FOR THE

October 6-10

International Office Trade F

October 19-24

International Fair for Clothi

Manufacturing Machines
November 3-7

Subject to alteration

Call for state industries to be more commercial

By Malcolm Brown

Priority must be given to the basic commercial role of public enterprises if they are to be efficient, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board said in London yesterday.

Sir Derek, who was addressing the annual conference of the European Centre of Public Enterprises, said that it was essential for those state enterprises working in the basic industries—energy, steel and transport—to give due weight to long-term strategic considerations.

Europe's public enterprises faced a range of similar problems and there was a large measure of common ground in the solutions, the NCB chairman said.

Although state enterprises had to take account of the public interest, they had become increasingly subject to direction, to an extent not envisaged when they were set up. They had been used for the control of inflation by price restraint and as instruments of regional and employment policy.

"There will of course from time to time be conflicts between the interests of the Government as the shareholder of the public enterprises and the interests of that Government in other aspects of public policy," he said.

"In my view, this conflict is inescapable from time to time, but I think that great care must be taken in the way that particular conflicts are resolved."

Nairobi exchange suspends deals

All dealings were suspended yesterday on the Nairobi stock exchange until clarification is obtained of a new capital gains tax introduced in the Budget last week by Mr Mwai Kibaki, the Kenya finance minister.

The tax appears to be a flat 15 per cent levy on all sales of shares and property, but with provision for refund if it can be proved that the actual capital gain is less than that.

Surveys show change in attitudes

Advertisers are becoming more appreciative of the economic effects of advertising, but they are also finding faults with more advertisements. This is one of the findings in a collection of surveys into attitudes towards advertising, published by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

The collection includes a comparison of research carried out in 1963 and in 1972 into attitudes towards advertising held by brand managers and their chairmen. It found for example, that in 1963 18 per cent of the sample thought advertising one brand against another was wasteful. Only 4 per cent considered this to be the case in 1972.

In the earlier survey, 23 per cent thought there was too much advertising but by 1972 this had dropped to 7 per cent.

However, the later sample was more critical of advertising content. A higher percentage considered that some or most advertising contained too little information, was irritating and was in bad taste. But there was

NEDO wants new approach over planning by nationalized sectors

By Peter Hill

Industrial Correspondent

Nationalized industry chiefs have called on both main political parties to identify more closely with the long-term strategies of the public sector of industry.

This view is supported by the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) in a detailed study of nationalized industry relationships with supplying industries, which was considered yesterday by the National Economic Development Council together with a paper on public sector investment programmes prepared by the Treasury.

The NEDO paper said its investigations had demonstrated the need for a new approach to planning by the nationalized industries, their suppliers and the Government which would be reinforced if bipartisan commitments to long-term strategies could be secured.

Challenge to Ford claim in publicity

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland are to make a formal complaint to the Advertising Standards Authority about current Ford advertisements which claim that a 1300cc Cortina is cheaper to run than an 850cc Mini.

A spokesman for British Leyland said: "We like a bit of competition in advertising. It keeps our advertising agencies on their toes. But this is going too far. Ford have selected a set of old statistics—September to November 1974—which omit one of the most important cost factors, that of depreciation. This amounts to several hundred pounds a year. The depreciation on the Mini is much less than that of the Cortina."

The Ford advertisement quotes the AA's *Drive* magazine as its authority for claiming that the Cortina 1300 costs 3.54p per mile to run compared with the Mini's 3.65p.

British Leyland were themselves in trouble recently with advertisements quoting from *Motorist's Guide*.

Another standstill facing Chrysler

By R. W. Shakespeare

Chrysler gave a warning last night that all of its car assembly operations in Britain would again be brought to a standstill next week unless a strike by 360 workers at one of the company's Coventry component plants was called off.

Last night the prospects of early settlement seemed slim after an attempt by an officials of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to find a basis for negotiations had failed. Union representatives of the strikers had turned down a management proposal to take the dispute to formal arbitration.

This new trouble for Chrysler concerns a claim by the workers at the Coventry plant, which makes plastic components for the company's entire car range, that they should receive payment for arrears when they were laid off during the recent pay strike by 4,500 workers at the company's central engines factory, also in Coventry.

Single premium policy income remains static

By Margaret Stone

Regular premium policy income increased by 16 per cent during 1974, but the single premium policy market was almost stagnant, according to figures released yesterday.

Yearly premium income rose by 16 per cent to £2,420m, but single premium payments were only £20m higher at £890m. This compares with an increase of £100m in single premium business the preceding year.

Insurance benefits have almost quadrupled in the past 10 years and last year £2,190m was paid out to policyholders or dependants compared with £1,716m in 1973 and £1,455m in 1972.

Mr Kenneth Allen, chairman of the Life Offices Association, said: "These figures reaffirm the public's continuing confidence in life insurance as a valuable means of personal savings with the unique advantage of combining protection for the family."

UK company to build Japanese presses

An agreement which will lead ultimately to the manufacture in Britain of Japanese presses has been finalized by the TCK Group, the Blackburn-based engineering company.

Under the terms of the deal, reached with Aida Engineering—the largest Japanese manufacturer of presses, and Marubeni, the Japanese industrial and trading group, TCK will initially import Aida presses into the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. This is to be followed by the formation of a joint manufacturing company.

Mr Stephen Rowlinson, chairman of TCK, said yesterday that despite the strong demand for presses in the United Kingdom, the most advanced machines were only available as imports.

"This situation has led to major investment plans for companies such as British Leyland having serious balance of payments implications."

The first big order for an Aida press has come from the Raleigh Industries division of Tube Investments.

Leasing has 7pc share of capital expenditure

Leasing now accounts for 7 per cent of all capital expenditure in Britain, Mr Geoffrey Dodsworth MP, chairman of the Equipment Leasing Association says in his annual report.

The 34 member companies of the association, formed four years ago, now hold assets valued at more than £1,000m.

ICI strike spreads

A strike at Imperial Chemical Industries' two chemical plants at Billingham and Wilton spread yesterday when transport workers walked out to join craftsmen who struck in support of a pay claim. Nearly 7,000 workers are now involved.

Beer shortage spreads

Supplies of Tetley's draught beer at many public houses in Yorkshire and the north-east were drying up yesterday because of the unofficial strike by clerical workers at the Tetley Brewery in Leeds. Transport workers will not cross the picket lines of the strikers, so no deliveries of beer are leaving the brewery.

TWA bonuses move

Trans World Airlines took the lead in the controversial travel agents' "commission war" yesterday with the announcement that it will now pay agents 8.5 per cent commission. Some airlines are offering 7.5 per cent commission plus 3 per cent on sales exceeding 90 per cent of those in the comparable 1974 period.

French jobs post

The French government yesterday appointed a senior official as "Delegate General for Employment" to take charge of the fight against the threatened million jobless by the end of the year. He is M Gabriel Oheix, who is from the ministry of labour.

Japan plan criticized

Mr Toshio Doko, chairman of Keidanren, Japan's federation of big business interests, believed the anti-recession measures the government worked out on Monday would not be effective in picking up the economy, the federation said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Subsidies and true costing

From Mr Peter Clark

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's claim that large scale subsidies conceal the true cost of the resources used is a debatable point. For instance, public transport subsidies charge rates designed to cover long-run average costs; in the private sector each trip is costed according to short-run marginal costs.

The apparent difference between the two is compensated by the implementation of subsidies which are designed in part to minimize total resources expended.

In terms of resource conservation, the optimum situation in reality is diametrically opposed to the laissez-faire policy advocated by Mrs Thatcher.

Owing to consumer preference for an apparently cheaper mode, the operation of the free market mechanism in the transport sector would only serve to consume resources in an exponentially increasing manner and lead to further inefficiency. Total production costs would rise and our competitive position in the world market would weaken.

The case for subsidies in other industrial sectors must be centred on the question of employment and foreign exchange, but if policy goals dictate that resources should be optimized, then the resources of the British labour force must play an integral part in the economic planning process.

Mrs Thatcher's argument that surplus labour generated by the withdrawal of subsidies will be absorbed into industrial expansion programmes makes no sense in the present economic climate. Such a policy would be tantamount to the deliberate creation of unemployment which produces idle resources and further inflationary pressure.

Supply and demand in housing

From Mr Geoffrey McLean

Sir, Mr Roach has hit the nail on the head. It is the law of supply and demand that has hit the house market.

From 1953 until 1972 the average repayments on a house were between 20 per cent and 26 per cent of average income; by 1974 they had risen to 44 per cent and thus debarrated at least half the market from buying.

It is not only the cost of houses that produced this remarkable change; the cost of money borrowed is equally responsible. To show this I devised a new index—the Purchaser Barriers Index which compounds the effect of changes in house prices and mortgage interest rates. This index can be compared with the average wage index to show whether housing is becoming more or less accessible to the average purchaser. Taking 1970 as 100 the wages and the barometer index both increased to 132 by the end of 1972.

But during 1973 when the wage index rose to 160, the barometer index rose to 236 partly because of an increase in house prices, and partly because of an increase in the mortgage interest rates from 9½ per cent to 13 per cent.

Since then the barometer index has stabilized, while the wage index has risen to about 200. It will take another full year of wage inflation at 30 per cent to redress the balance.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY MCLEAN,
Beaumont House,
Salop Street,
Wolverhampton.

VAT increase on television rentals

From Mr David C. Jones

Sir, I was very pleased to see that you have some space today on your parliamentary page to the debate on the VAT increase on existing television rentals.

I am personally affected by this increase although my agreement with the television hire company dates from before the introduction of VAT.

I seem to remember that before VAT something called purchase tax was payable on television sets and other items. This tax was payable whether the article was purchased by a company or an individual. The television hire companies there-

The real problem, however, does not lie with large scale subsidies. They are explicit, have a defined framework of accountability and their repercussions in terms of costs and benefits may be traced through the system, so that some concept of equity and justice may be observed.

A more intractable problem is hidden subsidies which, by their very nature, are difficult to evaluate, but they may have an equally influential impact on the economy in terms of resource costs in relation to the pricing system. Housing is an obvious example where owner occupiers with mortgages receive substantial benefits from the community chest.

In a less obvious fashion industry enjoys the benefits of external economies generated by both public and private expenditure projects. Private motorists meet few of the externalities they impose on other members of society. Indeed, many examples could be quoted.

Two things are clear. First, that even in a perfectly competitive market the price system would be distorted. Second, long term costs should be a major consideration in the regulation of resource consumption. Selected subsidies might well obscure the true costs of resources used but this very process can help to achieve a better utilization of these resources.

The use of subsidies will tend to maximize both consumer and producer surplus in a situation which will be at variance with that generated by the employment of the pure price mechanism.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CLARK,
Department of Geography,
Reading University,
Whiteknights,
Reading.

Use of genet in fish farming

From Professor J. A. Be

Sir, The fish farming of Britain may well be of a legal framework as a form of help, as suggested in the report of J. However, the industry conspicuously failed to make one existing area of legislation which has been of considerable value in the farming of milk, wheat, chickens and pigs, to name a few of some relevant examples.

I refer of course to the control of genetics to plan animal breeding. When laws such as that of rapid and uniform growth in fish are so important, quite inexcusable that interest in the basic techniques offering most of resolving such problems shown by the industry.

Yours sincerely,
J. A. BEARDMORE,
University College of S
Department of Genetics

Good point

From Mr Michael Fox

Sir, The *Suez Canal* re at 8.30 am on June 5, I am interested to know that of the first British company to lift the Suez surcharge.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL FOX,
Copper Beeches,
Bridlands Lane,
Four Marks,
Hampshire,
June 5.

INTERIM STATEMENT

HANSON TRUST

Half year to March 31, 1975

"Record 1974 profits of £10.4 million, the eleventh year of growth. Prospects for 1975 no less than for 1974."

James Hanson, Chairman
December 16, 1974

"Earnings growth will be maintained and will be further strengthened as the building and construction industries recover. We look to the future with a confidence underpinned by our expanding asset base at home and overseas."

James Hanson, Chairman
June 2, 1975

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A political risk in Redland's rights

rights issue news should come as a surprise. The group investing fairly heavily in new plant and equipment in recent years and tends to continue on particularly overseas capital spending.

On the previous worked out at just in addition to which a rise in the working of just over

falling profitability, will manage to keep the net debt position at £5m—well below the short-term liquid what is more for an ear-earn debt total in of £30m. But in

gearing there was some id minority interests little change on the March's £53m, largely

to a change in the of the value of the Monitor in Australia.

rights themselves are 2.1p a share while the ordinary closing at night while the pro-

vident increase of the current year should be news, pushing the from 5.2 per cent

to a prospective 5.4 per cent. But whether is going to be able to an earnings recovery

arate with this is another. Certainly roughly second half earnings

reases look encouraging, even though Red's no means convinced reflationary measures

example, Germany, are work their way through uly quickly.

ome, the second half fairly tough for ready and general as well, as for pipes. But does

well and purple counts recovery. The current started encouragingly e real interest now is

or not the right time to the the spontaneous ic spending cuts.

974-75 (1973-74) zation £25.8m 54m (£138m) profits £19.1m (£24.3m) s per share 8.45p d gross 4.3706p (3.885p)

Securities ing its nptions

a initial response to curities' revelation that is of its portfolio of

by over 25 per cent 75 should be generally e the shares gained 31p on a quiet day—is

ment form a relatively small part of the overall portfolio (just over 12 per cent) and were to a large extent taken in at cost ahead of the boom.

So, in so far as any property values have meaning now, Land Securities have more, meaning than most. In the second place, Land Securities is giving its shareholders income, and growing income, at a time when it is beginning to look precarious not only elsewhere in the property sector but elsewhere in equities at large. With the ending of the rent freeze worth perhaps £3m to the group, and the tailing-off of the development programme, suggesting at least a stabilisation of short-term borrowings, it looks as though dividend growth can be projected into the foreseeable future. That, and the discount, provide some scope for further appreciation in the shares.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £270m Pre-tax profits £15.58m (£13.07m) Unaudited net assets per share 234p (344p) Dividend gross 6.05p (5.37p)

Coats Patons Settling the dust

Coats Patons has probably appeared all but its most militant critics to forecasting a full dividend for the current year and rolling forward its interim payment. While it has never been in much doubt that the chopping of the final dividend was unlikely to be repeated in the near future, the latest gear, which is little more than a bookkeeping exercise, is an interesting comment on the strength of the institutional opposition. For the market, the apparent security of a prospective yield of 8.4 per cent with the shares at 49p is probably all that is required to restore the group's investment credibility.

The balance-sheet, following the revelations that accompanied the preliminary figures, contains few surprises. Bank borrowings have risen from £22.1m to £25.0m, and at a fraction of the £37m increase in working capital is down to inflation in stocks, and return on assets, before the near doubled interest charge, has slipped from just over 22 per cent to 18.3 per cent.

While the group evidently expects its liquidity to show a useful improvement in the current year, the outlook on the trading front seems less certain in view of continuing despatching. Last year's two worst markets, North America and Australia, showed a joint fall in trading profits of nearly 18 per cent, against the rest, which showed an improvement of 13 per cent. This situation could well be reversed in the current year. Interim profits will certainly be sharply down and there appears to be no compelling reason to risk the textile sector at this moment.

Account: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £130m Net assets £165m (£149m) Borrowings £89.6m (£63.5m) Pre-tax profits £47.3m (£54.1m) Earnings per share 9.2p (10.0p)

Westland Aircraft Bullish about helicopters

With nationalization of the helicopter industry, no longer threatened Westland is allowing itself to be fairly bullish

over prospects in the interim statement. The Defence Review has not affected present orders for Gazelle and Lynx helicopters, or for the recent further batch of Royal Navy Sea Kings. Deliveries after 1980 will be effected by exports should compensate for this.

Furthermore, the Government's decision to raise permissible profit ratios on non-competitive contracts (from 14 to 18 per cent of capital employed in this case) should mean better margins on at least a part of the existing order book. Against this there are some long-term contracts with minimal escalation provisions yet to work through, and the four-week-old strike at Westland's Yeovil factory is threatening to make a dent in profits this year. Helicopters, then, should really show good results in 1975-76.

However, profits on the other hand will probably outstrip earlier expectations this year while the forward prospects must look better. The cancellation of the Channel tunnel and with Middle East interest in the SRNG. The Iranian Navy contract for B27 Mark 5s is still on programme.

All this argues that on a medium-term view the shares (p/e ratio of 71) are probably underpriced relative to the market, and the prospective yield of 8.3 per cent is reasonable.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £507m Sales £33.25m (£20.61m) Pre-tax profits £2.74m (£0.8m*) Earnings per share 12.8p (3.5p*) Dividend gross 3.875p (3.44p) *Excluding Rolls-Royce claw-back.

With the nationalization of the helicopter industry, no longer threatened Westland is allowing itself to be fairly bullish

over prospects in the interim statement. The Defence Review has not affected present orders for Gazelle and Lynx helicopters, or for the recent further batch of Royal Navy Sea Kings. Deliveries after 1980 will be effected by exports should compensate for this.

Furthermore, the Government's decision to raise permissible profit ratios on non-competitive contracts (from 14 to 18 per cent of capital employed in this case) should mean better margins on at least a part of the existing order book. Against this there are some long-term contracts with minimal escalation provisions yet to work through, and the four-week-old strike at Westland's Yeovil factory is threatening to make a dent in profits this year. Helicopters, then, should really show good results in 1975-76.

However, profits on the other hand will probably outstrip earlier expectations this year while the forward prospects must look better. The cancellation of the Channel tunnel and with Middle East interest in the SRNG. The Iranian Navy contract for B27 Mark 5s is still on programme.

All this argues that on a medium-term view the shares (p/e ratio of 71) are probably underpriced relative to the market, and the prospective yield of 8.3 per cent is reasonable.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £507m Sales £33.25m (£20.61m) Pre-tax profits £2.74m (£0.8m*) Earnings per share 12.8p (3.5p*) Dividend gross 3.875p (3.44p) *Excluding Rolls-Royce claw-back.

With the nationalization of the helicopter industry, no longer threatened Westland is allowing itself to be fairly bullish

over prospects in the interim statement. The Defence Review has not affected present orders for Gazelle and Lynx helicopters, or for the recent further batch of Royal Navy Sea Kings. Deliveries after 1980 will be effected by exports should compensate for this.

Furthermore, the Government's decision to raise permissible profit ratios on non-competitive contracts (from 14 to 18 per cent of capital employed in this case) should mean better margins on at least a part of the existing order book. Against this there are some long-term contracts with minimal escalation provisions yet to work through, and the four-week-old strike at Westland's Yeovil factory is threatening to make a dent in profits this year. Helicopters, then, should really show good results in 1975-76.

However, profits on the other hand will probably outstrip earlier expectations this year while the forward prospects must look better. The cancellation of the Channel tunnel and with Middle East interest in the SRNG. The Iranian Navy contract for B27 Mark 5s is still on programme.

All this argues that on a medium-term view the shares (p/e ratio of 71) are probably underpriced relative to the market, and the prospective yield of 8.3 per cent is reasonable.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £507m Sales £33.25m (£20.61m) Pre-tax profits £2.74m (£0.8m*) Earnings per share 12.8p (3.5p*) Dividend gross 3.875p (3.44p) *Excluding Rolls-Royce claw-back.

With the nationalization of the helicopter industry, no longer threatened Westland is allowing itself to be fairly bullish

over prospects in the interim statement. The Defence Review has not affected present orders for Gazelle and Lynx helicopters, or for the recent further batch of Royal Navy Sea Kings. Deliveries after 1980 will be effected by exports should compensate for this.

Furthermore, the Government's decision to raise permissible profit ratios on non-competitive contracts (from 14 to 18 per cent of capital employed in this case) should mean better margins on at least a part of the existing order book. Against this there are some long-term contracts with minimal escalation provisions yet to work through, and the four-week-old strike at Westland's Yeovil factory is threatening to make a dent in profits this year. Helicopters, then, should really show good results in 1975-76.

However, profits on the other hand will probably outstrip earlier expectations this year while the forward prospects must look better. The cancellation of the Channel tunnel and with Middle East interest in the SRNG. The Iranian Navy contract for B27 Mark 5s is still on programme.

All this argues that on a medium-term view the shares (p/e ratio of 71) are probably underpriced relative to the market, and the prospective yield of 8.3 per cent is reasonable.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £507m Sales £33.25m (£20.61m) Pre-tax profits £2.74m (£0.8m*) Earnings per share 12.8p (3.5p*) Dividend gross 3.875p (3.44p) *Excluding Rolls-Royce claw-back.

With the nationalization of the helicopter industry, no longer threatened Westland is allowing itself to be fairly bullish

over prospects in the interim statement. The Defence Review has not affected present orders for Gazelle and Lynx helicopters, or for the recent further batch of Royal Navy Sea Kings. Deliveries after 1980 will be effected by exports should compensate for this.

Furthermore, the Government's decision to raise permissible profit ratios on non-competitive contracts (from 14 to 18 per cent of capital employed in this case) should mean better margins on at least a part of the existing order book. Against this there are some long-term contracts with minimal escalation provisions yet to work through, and the four-week-old strike at Westland's Yeovil factory is threatening to make a dent in profits this year. Helicopters, then, should really show good results in 1975-76.

However, profits on the other hand will probably outstrip earlier expectations this year while the forward prospects must look better. The cancellation of the Channel tunnel and with Middle East interest in the SRNG. The Iranian Navy contract for B27 Mark 5s is still on programme.

All this argues that on a medium-term view the shares (p/e ratio of 71) are probably underpriced relative to the market, and the prospective yield of 8.3 per cent is reasonable.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £507m Sales £33.25m (£20.61m) Pre-tax profits £2.74m (£0.8m*) Earnings per share 12.8p (3.5p*) Dividend gross 3.875p (3.44p) *Excluding Rolls-Royce claw-back.

With the nationalization of the helicopter industry, no longer threatened Westland is allowing itself to be fairly bullish

over prospects in the interim statement. The Defence Review has not affected present orders for Gazelle and Lynx helicopters, or for the recent further batch of Royal Navy Sea Kings. Deliveries after 1980 will be effected by exports should compensate for this.

Nearly a year ago it was argued here that certain contradictions in our political economy were maturing and that in consequence our prosperity and the stability of our political institutions were threatened. It was suggested that by 1980, give or take a couple of years, the irreconcilability of the economic conditions of healthy democracy with democracy itself would produce the first true crisis of our society since the war.

It was contended that free collective bargaining, high employment and stability of income (let alone of prices) could no longer be combined and that the forfeiture of any one of them would produce conditions without existing political tolerances. There is no reason to change that diagnosis or the prognosis.

But in one respect the predictions were wrong, namely that the last chance of averting disaster—by sticking to disinflationary policies which might involve unemployment in the low millions for the rest of this decade—would be forfeit by the spring of 1975. "The choice", it was said, "will arise very soon when the autumn's pay explosion begins to price large numbers of people out of their jobs and the Government comes under intense pressure to reflate in order to check unemployment."

"It is hardly imaginable", the argument ran, "that it will not respond to that call. So we can take the next plunge into large budget deficit and without monetary expansion for granted. When that plunge is taken", the conclusion was, "probably in Mr Healey's promised second budget followed by other reflationary measures through the autumn, the last chance of stabilizing our economic life under democratic governance will be gone."

As so often, events have disoblighingly failed to be so clear cut. The government's fiscal explosion from the autumn. Mr Healey did indeed ease the fiscal restraints on the economy in July, in his November Budget and indeed throughout the period by allowing government spending to rise much faster than the National Consumer Council and other goodies to pacify the Confederation of British Industry, will emerge from some Downing Street confabulation and that in return the Chancellor will be obliged to raise fiscal and monetary restraints. The reports of yesterday's NEDC meeting are disturbing.

The only possible result of such a concordat, apart from the nauseous-inducing self-congratulation and jubilation which would be the end of all hope of controlling inflation before it destroys our whole political economy and, in addition, a sharp increase in the inefficiencies and distortions in the use of national resources that controls and subsidies normally entail.

It cannot be too often stated that pay restraint is not a way of stopping, or checking, inflation. It is a way of reducing unemployment at a time when inflation is being checked by fiscal and monetary restraint. Provided, but only provided, that the fiscal and monetary line is being held, then there is everything to be said for persuading as few people as possible to price themselves out of their jobs, although even that is not worthwhile if the method of persuasion itself causes such inefficiencies and anomalies as to reduce national output and to destroy the authority of the Government.

What essentially is required is that everyone in authority should do their own job properly instead of agreeing to refrain from doing so in the name of some nebulous agreement that the people whom the so-called wages of capital, labour and consumers neither represent nor control will suddenly all cease from their normal, natural and economically logical behaviour. In that sense the con-

cept of a social contract is the presiding curse on the British economy, since it is neither social nor a contract and only diversifies everyone from doing his duty.

It is the duty of trade union leaders to bargain on behalf of their members for remuneration, employment, and they are better to employed than trying to impose unworkable formulae on each other's bargaining. If the Chancellor does his job properly, then trade union leaders will find that their traditional role and the national interest come into line.

For they will best represent the interests of their own members by making the best pay bargains they can short of bankrupting the employers with whom they deal and of causing any of their members to become unemployed. Pay settlements in the public sector deficit and that absolute cash limits will be imposed to this end on all the main—and not-so-main—spending programmes. In the longer term more spending will mean more taxation.

The Bank of England, too, should do its essential job—or at the very least the Governor should have the courage publicly to protest if he is prevented from doing it, as in most other countries—of managing the currency. This means moving briskly towards a permanent policy under which the money supply rises only at a rate which reflects the real long-run gain in national productive potential.

It does not mean printing extra money rather than letting interest rates rise to the level necessary to finance the Government's borrowing requirements. It does not mean lecturing the trade unions and the Government on the need for yet another impracticable incomes policy, while pretending that the central bank cannot control the money supply.

Once the monetary authorities plant themselves on this granite foundation, all else will be found to follow, painful and extremely unpleasant though the process will initially be. As already explained, trade union leaders could then do their proper job without finding themselves seemingly betraying "the national interest".

The price for optimism in trade with China must surely go to Coca-Cola, who regularly send a senior executive to the Canton Trade Fair to buy Chinese handicrafts simply to make sure their name is familiar if and when the Chinese decide to buy western soft drinks.

Coke are understood to be anxious not to be beaten again into a big new market as they were in the case of the Soviet deal with Pepsi-Cola. However, with an annual income varying from about £700 to about £20 a head, and a perfectly drinkable native ersatz, the Chinese may not be in the market for Coke for some time yet.

On the record While business and industrial records continue to be lost or destroyed at a rate we will one day regret, the Market Research Society and the City University are trying to save old market surveys.

Mark Abrams, director of a survey research unit at the Social Science Research Council, is a pioneer both of the MRS and pre-war media studies.

Scotch malt, blended with local grain spirit, is widely sold at duty free to eliminate against imported Scotch. One of the earliest overseas arrivals in Scotland was Martin, which in 1939 acquired William Law's and its Glen Dervish malt distillery. Banff, Martin sell the William Law's blend and the Glendevon malt in bottle abroad, but they also export some malt in bulk. DCT, who are said to account for over half of white production, now own about a third of the 120 or so malt distilleries and are largely self-sufficient in malt and grain whisky production.

However, this in turn could increase pressure on former suppliers of whiskies among the independents either to sell out to finance the laying-down of new whiskies, or to export malts in bulk to compete with their country's blends.

An advertisement in the current edition of the British Tourist Authority's magazine in Britain says: "Take home a lasting reminder of your visit to Britain." The advertisement is from a Swedish car manufacturer.

While business and industrial records continue to be lost or destroyed at a rate we will one day regret, the Market Research Society and the City University are trying to save old market surveys.

supply from beginning to end too rapidly. With much reduced borrowing from abroad—which is the counterpart of the current deficit on the balance of payments—the Government will have to satisfy its huge borrowing requirement from domestic sources, and, unless it is prepared to counter-act a large rise in long-term interest rates, this must mean a rapid increase in the money supply.

It is on the course of the money supply and, therefore, of the budget deficit, that the whole future depends. If government holds the rise in the money supply (or, which is a more Keynesian way of expressing the same thought, if it holds the expansion of the gross national product at current prices) to a predetermined non-inflationary or disinflationary rate and leaves the real level of economic activity to accommodate itself to those monetary conditions, then inflation will slow down and eventually stop. If it does not, it will not.

Matching deeds to words

The whole tone and concept of Mr Healey's Budget implied that he was fully seized of the need, at least so long as inflation is the direct threat, to make a fundamental break with post-war orthodoxy, to choke inflation at its monetary source and to leave employment, output and investment to take care of themselves—in other words, to slide into deep recession. But the huge borrowing requirement and the anxiety after last year that even this total may be wrecklessly exceeded poses the crucial question whether the Chancellor's deeds will match up to his words.

The great danger at present is that something positive will come of the present exercise in corporatist management of the economy, that some horrific paper combination of voluntary pay restraint to be practised by the TUC, with price controls and a sliding scale for the National Consumer Council and other goodies to pacify the Confederation of British Industry, will emerge from some Downing Street confabulation and that in return the Chancellor will be obliged to raise fiscal and monetary restraints. The reports of yesterday's NEDC meeting are disturbing.

The only possible result of such a concordat, apart from the nauseous-inducing self-congratulation and jubilation which would be the end of all hope of controlling inflation before it destroys our whole political economy and, in addition, a sharp increase in the inefficiencies and distortions in the use of national resources that controls and subsidies normally entail.

It cannot be too often stated that pay restraint is not a way of stopping, or checking, inflation. It is a way of reducing unemployment at a time when inflation is being checked by fiscal and monetary restraint. Provided, but only provided, that the fiscal and monetary line is being held, then there is everything to be said for persuading as few people as possible to price themselves out of their jobs, although even that is not worthwhile if the method of persuasion itself causes such inefficiencies and anomalies as to reduce national output and to destroy the authority of the Government.

What essentially is required is that everyone in authority should do their own job properly instead of agreeing to refrain from doing so in the name of some nebulous agreement that the people whom the so-called wages of capital, labour and consumers neither represent nor control will suddenly all cease from their normal, natural and economically logical behaviour. In that sense the con-

cept of a social contract is the presiding curse on the British economy, since it is neither social nor a contract and only diversifies everyone from doing his duty.

It is the duty of trade union leaders to bargain on behalf of their members for remuneration, employment, and they are better to employed than trying to impose unworkable formulae on each other's bargaining. If the Chancellor does his job properly, then trade union leaders will find that their traditional role and the national interest come into line.

For they will best represent the interests of their own members by making the best pay bargains they can short of bankrupting the employers with whom they deal and of causing any of their members to become unemployed. Pay settlements in the public sector deficit and that absolute cash limits will be imposed to this end on all the main—and not-so-main—spending programmes. In the longer term more spending will mean more taxation.

The Bank of England, too, should do its essential job—or at the very least the Governor should have the courage publicly to protest if he is prevented from doing it, as in most other countries—of managing the currency. This means moving briskly towards a permanent policy under which the money supply rises only at a rate which reflects the real long-run gain in national productive potential.

It does not mean printing extra money rather than letting interest rates rise to the level necessary to finance the Government's borrowing requirements. It does not mean lecturing the trade unions and the Government on the need for yet another impracticable incomes policy, while pretending that the central bank cannot control the money supply.

Once the monetary authorities plant themselves on this granite foundation, all else will be found to follow, painful and extremely unpleasant though the process will initially be. As already explained, trade union leaders could then do their proper job without finding themselves seemingly betraying "the national interest".

The price for optimism in trade with China must surely go to Coca-Cola, who regularly send a senior executive to the Canton Trade Fair to buy Chinese handicrafts simply to make sure their name is familiar if and when the Chinese decide to buy western soft drinks.

Coke are understood to be anxious not to be beaten again into a big new market as they were in the case of the Soviet deal with Pepsi-Cola. However, with an annual income varying from about £700 to about £20 a head, and a perfectly drinkable native ersatz, the Chinese may not be in the market for Coke for some time yet.

On the record While business and industrial records continue to be lost or destroyed at a rate we will one day regret, the Market Research Society and the City University are trying to save old market surveys.

Mark Abrams, director of a survey research unit at the Social Science Research Council, is a pioneer both of the MRS and pre-war media studies.

Scotch malt, blended with local grain spirit, is widely sold at duty free to eliminate against imported Scotch. One of the earliest overseas arrivals in Scotland was Martin, which in 1939 acquired William Law's and its Glen Dervish malt distillery. Banff, Martin sell the William Law's blend and the Glendevon malt in bottle abroad, but they also export some malt in bulk. DCT, who are said to account for over half of white production, now own about a third of the 120 or so malt distilleries and are largely self-sufficient in malt and grain whisky production.

However, this in turn could increase pressure on former suppliers of whiskies among the independents either to sell out to finance the laying-down of new whiskies, or to export malts in bulk to compete with their country's blends.

An advertisement in the current edition of the British Tourist Authority's magazine in Britain says: "Take home a lasting reminder of your visit to Britain." The advertisement is from a Swedish car manufacturer.

While business and industrial records continue to be lost or destroyed at a rate we will one day regret, the Market Research Society and the City University are trying to save old market surveys.

supply from beginning to end too rapidly. With much reduced borrowing from abroad—which is the counterpart of the current deficit on the balance of payments—the Government will have to satisfy its huge borrowing requirement from domestic sources, and, unless it is prepared to counter-act a large rise in long-term interest rates, this must mean a rapid increase in the money supply.

It is on the course of the money supply and, therefore, of the budget deficit, that the whole future depends. If government holds the rise in the money supply (or, which is a more Keynesian way of expressing the same thought, if it holds the expansion of the gross national product at current prices) to a predetermined non-inflationary or disinflationary rate and leaves the real level of economic activity to accommodate itself to those monetary conditions, then inflation will slow down and eventually stop. If it does not, it will not.

Matching deeds to words

The whole tone and concept of Mr Healey's Budget implied that he was fully seized of the need, at least so long as inflation is the direct threat, to make a fundamental break with post-war orthodoxy, to choke inflation at its monetary source and to leave employment, output and investment to take care of themselves—in other words, to slide into deep recession. But the huge borrowing requirement and the anxiety after last year that even this total may be wrecklessly exceeded poses the crucial question whether the Chancellor's deeds will match up to his words.

The great danger at present is that something positive will come of the present exercise in corporatist management of the economy, that some horrific paper combination of voluntary pay restraint to be practised by the TUC, with price controls and a sliding scale for the National Consumer Council and other goodies to pacify the Confederation of British Industry, will emerge from some Downing Street confabulation and that in return the Chancellor will be obliged to raise fiscal and monetary restraints. The reports of yesterday's NEDC meeting are disturbing.

The only possible result of such a concordat, apart from the nauseous-inducing self-congratulation and jubilation which would be the end of all hope of controlling inflation before it destroys our whole political economy and, in addition, a sharp increase in the inefficiencies and distortions in the use of national resources that controls and subsidies normally entail.

It cannot be too often stated that pay restraint is not a way of stopping, or checking, inflation. It is a way of reducing unemployment at a time when inflation is being checked by fiscal and monetary restraint. Provided, but only provided, that the fiscal and monetary line is being held, then there is everything to be said for persuading as few people as possible to price themselves out of their jobs, although even that is not worthwhile if the method of persuasion itself causes such inefficiencies and anomalies as to reduce national output and to destroy the authority of the Government.

What essentially is required is that everyone in authority should do their own job properly instead of agreeing to refrain from doing so in the name of some nebulous agreement that the people whom the so-called wages of capital, labour and consumers neither represent nor control will suddenly all cease from their normal, natural and economically logical behaviour. In that sense the con-

cept of a social contract is the presiding curse on the British economy, since it is neither social nor a contract and only diversifies everyone from doing his duty.

It is the duty of trade union leaders to bargain on behalf of their members for remuneration, employment, and they are better to employed than trying to impose unworkable formulae on each other's bargaining. If the Chancellor does his job properly, then trade union leaders will find that their traditional role and the national interest come into line.

For they will best represent the interests of their own members by making the best pay bargains they can short of bankrupting the employers with whom they deal and of causing any of their members to become unemployed. Pay settlements in the public sector deficit and that absolute cash limits will be imposed to this end on all the main—and not-so-main—spending programmes. In the longer term more spending will mean more taxation.

The Bank of England, too, should do its essential job—or at the very least the Governor should have the courage publicly to protest if he is prevented from doing it, as in most other countries—of managing the currency. This means moving briskly towards a permanent policy under which the money supply rises only at a rate which reflects the real long-run gain in national productive potential.

It does not mean printing extra money rather than letting interest rates rise to the level necessary to finance the Government's borrowing requirements. It does not mean lecturing the trade unions and the Government on the need for yet another impracticable incomes policy, while pretending that the central bank cannot control the money supply.

Once the monetary authorities plant themselves on this granite foundation, all else will be found to follow, painful and extremely unpleasant though the process will initially be. As already explained, trade union leaders could then do their proper job without finding themselves seemingly betraying "the national interest".

The price for optimism in trade with China must surely go to Coca-Cola, who regularly send a senior executive to the Canton Trade Fair to buy Chinese handicrafts simply to make sure their name is familiar if and when the Chinese decide to buy western soft drinks.

Coke are understood to be anxious not to be beaten again into a big new market as they were in the case of the Soviet deal with Pepsi-Cola. However, with an annual income varying from about £700 to about £20 a head, and a perfectly drinkable native ersatz, the Chinese may not be in the market for Coke for some time yet.

On the record While business and industrial records continue to be lost or destroyed at a rate we will one day regret, the Market Research Society and the City University are trying to save old market surveys.

Mark Abrams, director of a survey research unit at the Social Science Research Council, is a pioneer both of the MRS and pre-war media studies.

Scotch malt, blended with local grain spirit, is widely sold at duty free to eliminate against imported Scotch. One of the earliest overseas arrivals in Scotland was Martin, which in 1939 acquired William Law's and its Glen Dervish malt distillery. Banff, Martin sell the William Law's blend and the Glendevon malt in bottle abroad, but they also export some malt in bulk. DCT, who are said to account for over half of white production, now own about a third of the 120 or so malt distilleries and are largely self-sufficient in malt and grain whisky production.

However, this in turn could increase pressure on former suppliers of whiskies among the independents either to sell out to finance the laying-down of new whiskies, or to export malts in bulk to compete with their country's blends.

An advertisement in the current edition of the British Tourist Authority's magazine in Britain says: "Take home a lasting reminder of your visit to Britain." The advertisement is from a Swedish car manufacturer.

While business and industrial records continue to be lost or destroyed at a rate we will one day regret, the Market Research Society and the City University are trying to save old market surveys.

supply from beginning to end too rapidly. With much reduced borrowing from abroad—which is the counterpart of the current deficit on the balance of payments—the Government will have to satisfy its huge borrowing requirement from domestic sources, and, unless it is prepared to counter-act a large rise in long-term interest rates, this must mean a rapid increase in the money supply.

It is on the course of the money supply and, therefore, of the budget deficit, that the whole future depends. If government holds the rise in the money supply (or, which is a more Keynesian way of expressing the same thought, if it holds the expansion of the gross national product at current prices) to a predetermined non-inflationary or disinflationary rate and leaves the real level of economic activity to accommodate itself to those monetary conditions, then inflation will slow down and

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Losses in jersey knitting slow down Sketchley Group

By Desmond Quigley

At first sight, the pre-tax profits of the Sketchley Group, the dry cleaner, dyer and fabric manufacturer, seem unexciting. They rose by only 8 per cent to £1.6m in the year to the end of last March.

But this figure was struck after taking into account trading losses of £244,000 at Chell Paragard in Jersey knitting which has been closed down at a cost of £30,000 (handsome) down on estimates of £100,000. Without the trading loss at Chell, profits for the group would have been ahead by 24 per cent on sales up just under 20 per cent at £21m.

Sales for the first two months of this year are well ahead of

the same period last year, though demand in the commission dyeing and finishing activities of the textile division is still reduced. Given the current economic outlook, the group remains a forecast for the year to say that its financial position is strong enough to allow it to expand profitable activities.

Interest charges jumped from £88,000 to £203,000 last year, due partly to higher rates, but by the end of the year overdrafts had gone down to around the £1.6m of the end of the previous year. Since March the group has made a £725,000 rights issue in facing several problems in the textile division.

It is being reorganized and a thorough investigation is being conducted by Mr G. Wightman, the group chief executive who has taken charge of the division following the recent resignation of Mr T. G. Whitaker as managing director of the division.

Last year's second half saw a sales improvement of about a tenth on the first half but profits slipped to £719,000 from £901,000 due to the bulk of the Chell Paragard losses falling in the later period. A final gross dividend of 3.85p is being recommended, making 5.34p for the year, as against 4.55p last year.

GEI link £1.5m rights with bumper profits

GEI International, the engineering group, has coupled record pre-tax profits of £2.5m for the year to March 31 with a two-for-seven rights issue to raise £1.5m. The issue price is 38p a share, compared with a market price of 51p.

The board believes that the best time for expansion is when the economy is in recession. In 1971 and early the following year when business was quiet an expansion programme was undertaken and this has paid off. It is now hoped to repeat the process with emphasis on the product manufacturing companies, in particular, those making wheels for commercial vehicles and plant where new overseas markets have been identified.

The growth in profits was more than 38 per cent with the second half producing an advance of 40 per cent to £1.4m against 36 per cent in the opening six months. Turnover grew 37 per cent to £29.5m. After a 42p dividend (up in total from 4.2p to 4.73p) the net profit came out at £786,000, against £511,000, and basic earnings a share rose from 6.4p to 9.3p.

Profits this year are expected to be "satisfactory" and the dividend will be maintained on the higher capital. Any acquisitions will be on the product side. They will not affect the steel business, where the drop in demand has now "bottomed out".

Hargreaves slip on peak sales

Hargreaves Group—it takes in fertiliser manufacture, commercial vehicle building, quarrying, plant hire and transport—has had a tough time. In the year to March 31 last turnover rose to a peak of nearly £100m but pre-tax profits fell by 10 per cent to £2.2m. The second half saw a fall of 14 per cent to £944,000.

Turnover jumped from £58.23m to £93.75m with the second half showing a 77 per cent gain to £55m. Earnings a share slipped from 5.7p to 4.9p but the board steps up the total dividend from 2.89p to 3.22p with a final of 1.92p. It comments that the group's underlying strengths remain, and that the current year has started well.

Stock markets

Bids and results provide features in nervous d

The stock market looked nervous again yesterday, as the pound slipped lower on the foreign exchange centres and the prospect of a national rail strike in the United Kingdom hung in the balance.

Share prices were falling back during the morning, but rallied at midday on the news of a meeting between the rail union leaders and the British Rail board. Turnover remained thin, with the day's recorded bargains totalling only 5,689.

The FT index closed 4.9 off at 330.6, having touched 327.8 earlier in the day. While the threat of a national rail strike clearly continued to depress the City, few expect equities to move significantly higher until the pound recovers, and that is not thought possible until the Government acts to reduce Britain's disastrous rate of inflation.

With hardly a buyer in sight during the first couple of hours,

mid-morning, but later steadied to close at 368p a net 7p off. Tube Investments, still suffering from the poor outlook for cycle sales in the United States, were down to 256p, later 258p a net 2p off.

ICI, finally 2p down at 285p had touched 284p, Unilever 6p off at 378p had seen 376p, Courtaulds 1p off at 125p, had touched 122p, Bata 5p off at 325p, had seen 323p.

A feature of the day were the first dealings in the shares recently placed with the public by Akroyd & Smith, the market stockbroker, whose business covers the gilt edged market and a wide range of ordinary shares. Dealings in the shares were light, with the closing price of 167p compared with 172p at the beginning of the session.

Rights issues continued to provide interest. The major issue of the day came from Redland, which is raising £7.5m from shareholders. The shares eased to 84p. Also easier after announcing rights issues were shares in GEX International (£1.1m). But shares in British Steam Speciality steadied at 89p after news that the company is offering rights worth £800,000.

Coats Patons came back into market favour with the disclosure at the annual meeting of shareholders that next year's dividend is to be brought forward—some answer to the institutional clients who were badly upset by the decision to miss the dividend this year in order to conserve cash. Shares in Coats put on 3p to 48p.

Other industrial shares to respond well to trading state-

ments were Daniel Doncaster (47p), Weyburn Engineering (210p) and Westland Aircraft. But European Ferries dipped to 62p on the news that a share quotation is to be obtained on the Brussels Bourse. Pilkington Bros., still weakened by the profits downturn disclosed last week, fell again, to close 2p off at 198p.

Consumer stocks remained unhappy with the rumours that the Government will soon be obliged to introduce some kind of curb on private spending. British Home Stores (329p), Marks & Spencer (222p) and Boots (242p) closed with small losses. Shares in J. Lyons, the hotel and food group, eased to 166p ahead of the trading

results, which are due tomorrow. Shares in Long John International had an active session after confirmation of an approach from Whitebread. At 170p as the market closed, the shares had seen 160p and 180p as the speculators struggled to take profits in a thin market. Whitebread, whose results are expected today, closed 2 1/2p off at 62 1/2p. Guinness, also reporting today, closed lower.

The bid situation to take the market's fancy was G. F. Lovell, whose shares doubled in price to 18p on news that a 70 per cent holding has been taken by Hills London Shops, at 11p. Members of the Hills board are to join Lovell, and the market

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
Admiral (20p) Fin	3.1	1974	31/7	4.5	3.4
Admiral (20p) Fin	2.9	1975	31/7	4.5	3.4
Admiral (20p) Fin	0.94	1975	31/7	2.55	2.35
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.38	1975	31/7	2.07	1.25
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.25	1975	31/7	3.11	2.85
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.52	1975	31/7	3.25	3.0
Admiral (20p) Fin	2.25	1975	31/7	2.12	1.95
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.25	1975	31/7	3.88	3.67
Admiral (20p) Fin	2.47	1975	31/7	0.6	0.55
Admiral (20p) Fin	0.35	1975	31/7	1.10	2.45
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.1	1975	31/7	2.85	2.6
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.82	1975	31/7	2.75	2.55
Admiral (20p) Fin	2.5	1975	31/7	2.58	2.32
Admiral (20p) Fin	1.58	1975	31/7	5.65	5.4
Admiral (20p) Fin	0.97	1975	31/7	Nil	0.44
Admiral (20p) Fin	2.72	1975	31/7	Nil	0.44

Dividends in this table are shown set of the pence per share. Wherever in Business News, a dividend is shown, it is a gross dividend. To obtain the net dividend, multiply the gross dividend by 1.54. Adjusted for scrip. Forecast.

Government of New Zealand
Twelve Year 6% Bonds due July 15, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 15, 1975 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,250,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following distinctive numbers:

3	1468	3387	3625	4034	4931	7159	8060	8771	8873	11887	13076	14438	15738	16831	17589	18889	18781	10423
4	1469	3388	3626	4035	4932	7160	8061	8772	8874	11888	13077	14439	15739	16832	17590	18890	18782	10424
5	1470	3389	3627	4036	4933	7161	8062	8773	8875	11889	13078	14440	15740	16833	17591	18891	18783	10425
6	1471	3390	3628	4037	4934	7162	8063	8774	8876	11890	13079	14441	15741	16834	17592	18892	18784	10426
7	1472	3391	3629	4038	4935	7163	8064	8775	8877	11891	13080	14442	15742	16835	17593	18893	18785	10427
8	1473	3392	3630	4039	4936	7164	8065	8776	8878	11892	13081	14443	15743	16836	17594	18894	18786	10428
9	1474	3393	3631	4040	4937	7165	8066	8777	8879	11893	13082	14444	15744	16837	17595	18895	18787	10429
10	1475	3394	3632	4041	4938	7166	8067	8778	8880	11894	13083	14445	15745	16838	17596	18896	18788	10430
11	1476	3395	3633	4042	4939	7167	8068	8779	8881	11895	13084	14446	15746	16839	17597	18897	18789	10431
12	1477	3396	3634	4043	4940	7168	8069	8780	8882	11896	13085	14447	15747	16840	17598	18898	18790	10432
13	1478	3397	3635	4044	4941	7169	8070	8781	8883	11897	13086	14448	15748	16841	17599	18899	18791	10433
14	1479	3398	3636	4045	4942	7170	8071	8782	8884	11898	13087	14449	15749	16842	17600	18900	18792	10434
15	1480	3399	3637	4046	4943	7171	8072	8783	8885	11899	13088	14450	15750	16843	17601	18901	18793	10435
16	1481	3400	3638	4047	4944	7172	8073	8784	8886	11900	13089	14451	15751	16844	17602	18902	18794	10436
17	1482	3401	3639	4048	4945	7173	8074	8785	8887	11901	13090	14452	15752	16845	17603	18903	18795	10437
18	1483	3402	3640	4049	4946	7174	8075	8786	8888	11902	13091	14453	15753	16846	17604	18904	18796	10438
19	1484	3403	3641	4050	4947	7175	8076	8787	8889	11903	13092	14454	15754	16847	17605	18905	18797	10439
20	1485	3404	3642	4051	4948	7176	8077	8788	8890	11904	13093	14455	15755	16848	17606	18906	18798	10440
21	1486	3405	3643	4052	4949	7177	8078	8789	8891	11905	13094	14456	15756	16849	17607	18907	18799	10441
22	1487	3406	3644	4053	4950	7178	8079	8790	8892	11906	13095	14457	15757	16850	17608	18908	18800	10442
23	1488	3407	3645	4054	4951	7179	8080	8791	8893	11907	13096	14458	15758	16851	17609	18909	18801	10443
24	1489	3408	3646	4055	4952	7180	8081	8792	8894	11908	13097	14459	15759	16852	17610	18910	18802	10444
25	1490	3409	3647	4056	4953	7181	8082	8793	8895	11909	13098	14460	15760	16853	17611	18911	18803	10445
26	1491	3410	3648	4057	4954	7182	8083	8794	8896	11910	13099	14461	15761	16854	17612	18912	18804	10446
27	1492	3411	3649	4058	4955	7183	8084	8795	8897	11911	13100	14462	15762	16855	17613	18913	18805	10447
28	1493	3412	3650	4059	4956	7184	8085	8796	8898	11912	13101	14463	15763	16856	17614	18914	18806	10448
29	1494	3413	3651	4060	4957	7185	8086	8797	8899	11913	13102	14464	15764	16857	17615	18915	18807	10449
30	1495	3414	3652	4061	4958	7186	8087	8798	8900	11914	13103	14465	15765	16858	17616	18916	18808	10450
31	1496	3415	3653	4062	4959	7187	8088	8799	8901	11915	13104	14466	15766	16859	17617	18917	18809	10451
32	1497	3416	3654	4063	4960	7188	8089	8800	8902	11916	13105	14467	15767	16860	17618	18918	18810	10452
33	1498	3417	3655	4064	4961	7189	8090	8801	8903	11917	13106	14468	15768	16861	17619	18919	18811	10453
34	1499	3418	3656	4065	4962	7190	8091	8802	8904	11918	13107	14469	15769	16862	17620	18920	18812	10454
35	1500	3419	3657	4066	4963	7191	8092	8803	8905	11919	13108	14470	15770	16863	17621	18921	18813	10455
36	1501	3420	3658	4067	4964	7192	8093	8804	8906	11920	13109	14471	15771	16864	17622	18922	18814	10456
37	1502	3421	3659	4068	4965	7193	8094	8805	8907	11921	13110	14472	15772	16865	17623	18923	18815	10457
38	1503	3422	3660	4069	4966	7194	8095	8806	8908	11922	13111	14473	15773	16866	17624	18924	18816	10458
39	1504	3423	3661	4070	4967	7195	8096	8807	8909	11923	13112	14474	15774	16867	17625	18925	18817	10459
40	1505	3424	3662	4071	4968	7196	8097	8808	8910	11924	13113	14475	15775	16868	17626	18926	18818	10460
41	1506	3425	3663	4072	4969	7197	8098	8809	8911	11925	13114	14476	15776	16869	17627	18927	18819	10461
42	1507	3426	3664	4073	4970	7198	8099	8810	8912	11926	13115	14477	15777	16870	17628	18928	18820	10462
43	1508	3427	3665	4074	4971	7199	8100	8811	8913	11927	13116	14478	15778	16871	17629	18929	18821	10463
44	1509	3428	3666	4075	4972	7200	8101	8812	8914	11928	13117	14479	15779	16872	17630	18930	18822	10464
45	1510	3429	3667	4076	4973	7201	8102	8813	8915	11929	13118	14480	15780	16873	17631	18931	18823	10465
46	1511	3430	3668	4077	4974	7202	8103	8814	8916	11930	13119	14481	15781	16874	17632	18932	18824	10466
47	1512	3431	3669	4078	4975	7203	8104	8815	8917	11931	13120	14482	15782	16875	17633	18933	18825	10467
48	1513	3432	3670	4079	4976	7204	8105	8816	8918	11932	13121	14483	15783	16876	17634	18934	18826	10468
49	1514	3433	3671	4080	4977	7205	8106	8817	8919	11933	13122	14484	15784	16877	17635	18935	18827	10469
50	1515	3434	3672	4081	4978	7206	8107	8818	8920	11934	13123	14485	15785	16878	17636	18936	18828	10470
51	1516	3435	3673	4082	4979	7207	8108	8819	8921	11935	13124	14486	15786	16879	17637	18937	18829	10471
52	1517	3436	3674	4083	4980	7208	8109	8820	8922	11936	13125	14487	15787	16880	17638	18938	18830	10472
53	1518	3437	3675	4084	4981	7209	8110	8821	8923	11937	13126	14488	15788	16881	17639	18939	18831	10473
54	1519	3438	3676	4085	4982	7210	8111	8822	8924	11938	13127	14489	15789	16882	17640	18940	18832	10474
55	1520	3439	3677	4086	4983	7211	8112	8823	8925	11939	13128	14490	15790	16883	17641	18941	18833	10475
56	1521	3440	3678	4087	4984	7212	8113	8824	8926	11940	13129	14491	15791	16884	17642	18942	18834	10476
57	1522	3441	3679	4088	4985	7213	8114	8825	8927	11941	13130	14492	15792	16885	17643	18943	18835	10477
58	1523	3442	3680	4089	4986	7214	8115	8826	8928	11942	13131	14493	15793	16886	17644	18944	18836	10478
59	1524	3443	3681	4090	4987	7215	8116	8827	8929	11943	13132	14494	15794	16887	17645	18945	18837	10479
60	1525	3444	3682	4091	4988	7216	8117	8828	8930	11944	13133	14495	15795	16888	17646	18946	18838	10480
61	1526	3445	3683	4092	4989	7217	8118	8829	8931	11945	13134	14496	15796	16889	17647	18947	18839	10481
62	1527	3446	3684	4093	4990	7218	8119	8830	8932	11946	13135	14497	15797	16890	17648	18948	18840	10482
63	1528	3447	3685	4094	4991	7219	8120	8831	8933	11947	13136	14498	15798	16891	17649	18949	18841	10483
64	1529	3448	3686	4095	4992	7220	8121	8832	8934	11948	13137	14499	15799	16892	17650	18950	18842	10484
65	1530	3449	3687	4096	4993	7221	8122	8833	8935	11949	13138	14500	15800	16893	17651	18951	18843	10485
66	1531	3450	3688	4097	4994	7222	8123	8834	8936	11950	13139	14501	15801	16894	17652	18952	18844	10486
67	1532	3451	3689	4098	4995	7223	8124	8835	8937	11951	13140	14502	15802	16895	17653	18953	18845	10487
68	1533	3452	3690	4099	4996	7224	8125	8836	8938	11952	13141	14503	15803	16896	17654	18954	18846	10488
69	1534	3453	3691	4100	4997	7225	8126	8837	8939	11953	13142	14504	15804	16897	17655	18955	18847	10489
70	1535	3454	3692	4101	4998	7226	8127	8838	8940	11954	13143	14505	15805	16898	17656	18956	18848	10490
71	15																	

*The following is the Review of the Chairman, Mr. Charles W. Bell, C.B.E.,
for the year ended 31st December 1974:*

Mr. L. P. Bamford relinquished his duties as an Executive Director on December last, and will retire in the near future. His service with the Company dates from 1935. He has been a member of the Board since 1966, during which period his contribution has been valued by his colleagues, who wish him a long and happy retirement.

Mr. C. Michael Bell was appointed Managing Director of J. & P. Coats, Limited, as from 1st January 1974, in succession to Mr. H. Godfrey.

Mr. J. McEldowney and Mr. W. J. Shelton are appointed as Executive Directors of the Company on 1 February 1974.



The year 1974 was a testing one for staff all sectors of the business. The spouse was outstanding and the directors wish to put on record their appreciation.

[illegible]

As you will recall, the imputation system of taxation introduced in 1973 was intended to re-unite the shareholder with his company as

one but subject, up to the standard rate of income tax. This meant that double taxation no longer existed in the U.K. This principle did not apply in respect of profits earned and taxed abroad when remitted to this country. Consequently, many multi-national companies find that the U.K. is a very attractive place to base the head office and out of profits which have not borne a full corporation tax charge, effectively reduces the rate of U.K. tax for double taxation relief purposes to 17%. In addition, tax offsets such as capital allowances and stock appreciation are completely ignored. As a result, the U.K. for multi-national companies, can seldom be fully utilised without running into problems with A.C.T. Indeed, purely U.K. operating companies can and will encounter the same problem and there is already evidence that some companies are carrying forward considerable amounts of stock relief that could not be used.

The position is further exaggerated each time the standard rate of personal tax increases as a proportion of corporation tax.

It is not possible to overcome this problem because stock relief is fully utilised cash-wise because of A.C.T., the Government is, in effect, taxing inflation. It is also self-defeating to Government intentions if tax relief in respect of capital allowances and stock appreciation cannot in effect be utilised for the purposes intended.

Profit earned for Ordinary Shareholders. At this net level profits for 1974 were £23,461,000 (£173,236,597,000) after extraordinary losses of £1,000 (£1,000) and £1,000 (£1,000) after extraordinary losses of £1,000 (£1,000). Exchange loss accounted for 4.2% of the fall.

It is desirable to supplement what has been said earlier in this Review on the subject of inflation. The cash flow statement in the Accounts shows that over the years 1973 and 1974 additional cash employed in the business amounted to £114,621,000, of which £85,110,000 was self-generated and £29,511,000 borrowed. Inflation in working capital required £63,600,000, or approximately 75% of the self-generated funds, while the 1974 increase in fixed assets of £26,847,000 was financed by the cash flow plus a deficit of £2,118,000.

Our cash flow statement is deliberately laid out to show the capital cost of inflation as the prior charge against self-generated funds. By its nature, the capital cost of inflation is not an effective addition to the Company's capital, as it merely represents the additional cost of doing business in a high inflationary environment, a cost which is not an additional profit can be foreseen. This capital has no earning capacity and must therefore be generated by the Company in the form of price increases and not raised in any form outright the Company.

The Board of Directors believes that in the interests of the Company and its shareholders, the present holding of cash should be used to solve the problem of inflation now, in so doing, to utilise the self-same tax system which, in our case, normally militates against a solution of the problem.

The Board has therefore decided, after much deliberation, not to raise the payment of a final dividend.

I would like to emphasise that this decision has been taken for the protection of the shareholders' equity interest in the Company. Adequate profits for the payment of a dividend are available and there is no shortage of cash borrowing facilities. These currently stand at £10,000,000, and the amount could be substantially increased were the need to arise.

The Board fully realises that shareholders may have cash problems and has decided to recommend to the shareholders a bonus scrip issue of one share for every twenty-five shares held by the shareholders on the register at 13th June 1975. It is hoped that most shareholders will retain the shares, but those who wish to have cash can sell them on the market in lieu.

The improvement of 1973 continued into the early months of 1974. These early things took a little time for the more Financial Emergency forced customers to cut back on stockholdings and orders tapered off in consequence. In a vertical industry this process has an accumulator effect, and it is therefore not surprising that the influence was relatively greater on those Home companies such as Patons & Baldwins, Limited, and West Riding Worsteds and Woollen Mills Limited, whose manufacturing operations start at the raw material stage. Not surprising also that the influence in both cases was magnified by the fall in raw wool prices from the very high levels ruling in the immediate post-war period. The influence of the Financial Emergency was substantial. West Riding less so with an offset to lower results from other activities largely in the form of an improvement, following extensive reorganisation, arising in the Woollen sector. In common with the industry in general, the Knitwear Division results were very disappointing. The effects of lower market demand were exaggerated by substantial knitwear imports. Paisiols improved on the relatively poor results of 1973, but are not yet up to the profit levels expected from this operation. Jaeger profits at Trading were up on 1973, which was a first circumstance has been unrepeatable. It would have been better but for the heavy cost of the reorganisation of Jaeger activities in the U.S.A. There has been a phasing out of some unprofitable sections of the Heathcoat complex, with a resultant improvement from the very bad results of 1972. The Non-Textile Division (largely small parts diecasting) fell away as the year progressed from record levels in the earlier periods. This sector is particularly sensitive to activity variations in the Engineering and Automobile industries.

Salewa, J. & Coats (U.K.) Limited, both at home and with export business, held up well given the overall conditions. The considerable re-organisation

In foreign markets there were few exceptions to the general pattern of increased volume and value sales in the January-June period losing impetus in the succeeding six months. Insofar as market price adjustments were possible in terms of rapidly increasing costs, value assessments can be misleading. The position varies from market to market according to the nature of the production process involved, but a reasonable average stock back between point of initial production and point of sale would be some 30 to 35 weeks. Clearly on this basis cost pressures were increasingly evident as the year progressed, and the rate was such that corresponding price adjustments to maintain margins were not feasible.

In Europe the volume ratio of sales, up at the half-year, was down by December. The value increase over the same period was substantial. Spain, Italy and Belgium had a below-average performance, whilst Austria, Germany and Turkey were better than average.

Latin America and the Caribbean had the best of the best sales performance both by volume and by value. This area is heavily weighted by Brazil, where the rapid progress of previous years was temporarily halted, sales being about equal to those of 1973.

Asia, the Near East and the Far East were in contrast, with total sales markedly down. India is the largest contributor, and its half-year market was particularly severe in the second six months of the year.

Africa held up surprisingly well.

Quantity sales in Australasia were down. Cost escalation was a particular rapid, and the effect on returns and trading margins depressive conditions, particularly in the general foodstuffs and our local operations, severely affected prices and thereby hurting margins.

Shareholders will appreciate how extraordinarily difficult it is under existing conditions to make any meaningful statement about prospects for the current year. The cumulative increase in profit attributable was 180%, for the three years prior to 1974. This underlying strength remains. Even for 1974 there is considerable relevance in the dissection given earlier in this Review of the movement of profits as between the two markets individually named and the rest of the world. It is a reasonable assumption that any continuing set-back in 1975 would be only of a temporary nature.

By September I shall have completed forty-five years' service with the Company. I shall then retire from the Board. For the past nine years it has been my privilege to be your Chairman. The experience has been stimulating. There are no regrets. It is a good thing for any institution to open windows to the fresh air of new ideas and new people. I should like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to do so, since, thanks to my colleagues and to you, I have been able to do so. I am sure that the staff for their unvarying support, also to you, the shareholders, for your continued understanding. I am able to inform you with considerable pleasure and confidence that the Directors have intended to leave me the time and opportunity to do so. I am sure that you will find their unanimous intention to elect Mr. W. R. Henry as my successor.

The following statement was made by Mr. Charles W. Bell, Chairman of Coals Patons Limited, on June 17:—

The various comments made in the Press and by shareholders since the announcement of the decision to pass the final dividend for 1974 have been carefully considered by the Directors. The reasons for that decision are set out in my Annual Review. They are basic and unchanged. At the same time the Directors are agreed that it is desirable to give effect to those constructive proposals which have been put forward with a view to overcoming some of the short term difficulties. In consequence I should like to make the following points:—

1. The Board wishes to take this opportunity of stating its dividend policy for the longer term. The decision whether or not to pay a cash dividend and the amount thereof will be determined by earnings, irrespective of whether these profits are derived from the United Kingdom or overseas. As explained in the Directors' Report with the Accounts, the action in respect of 1974 represents a one-off decision in quite exceptional circumstances.

In this respect it must again be stressed that the decision was primarily influenced by the effect of inflationary pressures on the cost of working capital, amounting as they did to an increase of £64m over the two year period 1973-74. The higher interest charge on increased borrowings had its inevitable effect on attributable profit. The fact that no mainstream Corporation Tax was available in the United Kingdom to offset ACT would not of itself have led to the decision.

2. The Directors have agreed that a 1975 interim dividend, based on the increased nominal capital, at the rate of 0.9444p per share net (equivalent on the present basis of taxation to 1.4529p per share gross) will be paid. To help shareholders, and in particular those who take credit in their accounts for dividends on a calendar year basis, this dividend will be paid in December 1975 and not in January 1976 as would have been normal. This means that in equivalent terms total dividends of 1.8098p per share net will be paid during the calendar year 1975 based on the increased nominal capital. It is intended to pay all subsequent interim dividends in December.

3. Attention is directed to the statement in my Review on the impossibility, in view of international uncertainties, of giving any reliable forecast of profit performance for 1975. Cash liquidity is currently improving as a result of our various internal measures designed to this end, and of the substantial easing of the peak inflationary pressures of 1974 (except, regrettably in the United Kingdom).

At this moment in time the Board expects to wish to recommend a final dividend of not less than 1.7673p per share net (equivalent on the present basis of taxation to 2.7189p per share gross). The payment of this final dividend would, of course, be subject to authorisation under such regulations as might be in force at the appropriate time. This would then mean that shareholders would receive a total of 2.7117p per share net (4.718p per share gross) as a distribution from 1975 profits.

4. The decision to recommend a scrip issue on the basis of 1 share for every 25 held is not designed as an alternative to the payment of a cash final dividend. For those shareholders who wish to sell part of their increased nominal shareholding to provide cash, the Company has taken steps to facilitate the sale, at minimum expense, of the new shares where their number is small.

GROUP RESULTS FOR 1974			
	1974	1973	1972
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	448,210	414,524	349,991
Assets employed	281,240	260,289	228,096
Profit before tax and loan interest	51,456	57,394	40,626
Profit earned for ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items	24,572	26,597	18,065
Earnings per share	9.2p	10.0p	6.8p
Ordinary dividend including income tax/ tax credit	1.34p	3.86p	3.67p

155 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW G2 5PA

Ansafone
ansafone answer your phone
for less than £2 per week
19 Upper Brook Street, London, W1Y 2HS
VC ANYTIME 01-629 9232

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities still nervous

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 16. Dealings end, June 27. Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 8.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

British precision bearings
in inch and metric sizes



NDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				HEALTH AND FOREIGN				JTHORITIES				STOCKS				STOCKS				AD DISCOUNTS				ES AND DISTILLERIES			
Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield	Code	Price	Change	Yield
100	100.00			100	100.00			100	100.00			100	100.00			100	100.00			100	100.00			100	100.00			100	100.00		
101	101.00			101	101.00			101	101.00			101	101.00			101	101.00			101	101.00			101	101.00			101	101.00		
102	102.00			102	102.00			102	102.00			102	102.00			102	102.00			102	102.00			102	102.00			102	102.00		
103	103.00			103	103.00			103	103.00			103	103.00			103	103.00			103	103.00			103	103.00			103	103.00		
104	104.00			104	104.00			104	104.00			104	104.00			104	104.00			104	104.00			104	104.00			104	104.00		
105	105.00			105	105.00			105	105.00			105	105.00			105	105.00			105	105.00			105	105.00			105	105.00		
106	106.00			106	106.00			106	106.00			106	106.00			106	106.00			106	106.00			106	106.00			106	106.00		
107	107.00			107	107.00			107	107.00			107	107.00			107	107.00			107	107.00			107	107.00			107	107.00		
108	108.00			108	108.00			108	108.00			108	108.00			108	108.00			108	108.00			108	108.00			108	108.00		
109	109.00			109	109.00			109	109.00			109	109.00			109	109.00			109	109.00			109	109.00			109	109.00		
110	110.00			110	110.00			110	110.00			110	110.00			110	110.00			110	110.00			110	110.00			110	110.00		
111	111.00			111	111.00			111	111.00			111	111.00			111	111.00			111	111.00			111	111.00			111	111.00		
112	112.00			112	112.00			112	112.00			112	112.00			112	112.00			112	112.00			112	112.00			112	112.00		
113	113.00			113	113.00			113	113.00			113	113.00			113	113.00			113	113.00			113	113.00			113	113.00		
114	114.00			114	114.00			114	114.00			114	114.00			114	114.00			114	114.00			114	114.00			114	114.00		
115	115.00			115	115.00			115	115.00			115	115.00			115	115.00			115	115.00			115	115.00			115	115.00		
116	116.00			116	116.00			116	116.00			116	116.00			116	116.00			116	116.00			116	116.00			116	116.00		
117	117.00			117	117.00			117	117.00			117	117.00			117	117.00			117	117.00			117	117.00			117	117.00		
118	118.00			118	118.00			118	118.00			118	118.00			118	118.00			118	118.00			118	118.00			118	118.00		
119	119.00			119	119.00			119	119.00			119	119.00			119	119.00			119	119.00			119	119.00			119	119.00		
120	120.00			120	120.00			120	120.00			120	120.00			120	120.00			120	120.00			120	120.00			120	120.00		
121	121.00			121	121.00			121	121.00			121	121.00			121	121.00			121	121.00			121	121.00			121	121.00		
122	122.00			122	122.00			122	122.00			122	122.00			122	122.00			122	122.00			122	122.00			122	122.00		
123	123.00			123	123.00			123	123.00			123	123.00			123	123.00			123	123.00			123	123.00			123	123.00		
124	124.00			124	124.00			124	124.00			124	124.00			124	124.00			124	124.00			124	124.00			124	124.00		
125	125.00			125	125.00			125	125.00			125	125.00			125	125.00			125	125.00			125	125.00			125	125.00		
126	126.00			126	126.00			126	126.00			126	126.00			126	126.00			126	126.00			126	126.00			126	126.00		
127	127.00			127	127.00			127	127.00			127	127.00			127	127.00			127	127.00			127	127.00			127	127.00		
128	128.00			128	128.00			128	128.00			128	128.00			128	128.00			128	128.00			128	128.00			128	128.00		
129	129.00			129	129.00			129	129.00			129	129.00			129	129.00			129	129.00			129	129.00			129	129.00		
130	130.00			130	130.00			130	130.00			130	130.00			130	130.00			130	130.00			130	130.00			130	130.00		
131	131.00			131	131.00			131	131.00			131	131.00			131	131.00			131	131.00			131	131.00			131	131.00		
132	132.00			132	132.00			132	132.00			132	132.00			132	132.00			132	132.00			132	132.00			132	132.00		
133	133.00			133	133.00			133	133.00			133	133.00			133	133.00			133	133.00			133	133.00			133	133.00		
134	134.00			134	134.00			134	134.00			134	134.00			134	134.00			134	134.00			134	134.00			134	134.00		
135	135.00			135	135.00			135	135.00			135	135.00			135	135.00			135	135.00			135	135.00			135	135.00		
136	136.00			136	136.00			136	136.00			136	136.00			136	136.00			1											



PA/SECRETARY

To Managing Director
SALARY FROM £2,600 TO £3,000

Negotiable depending upon experience and qualifications
Shortlist required

Fluent French Essential

Italian and/or Spanish an advantage
AGE from 22 to 30 years. Holidays honoured
Successful applicant must be in a position to accompany Managing Director on wine buying trips to the Continent to act as interpreter. A wine specialist purchasing most of our wines from growers, anyone who is interested in wine and food will find this aspect of her work extremely absorbing.
Secretarial duties are varied and there is daily involvement in most of the office administration.

For interview please phone or write to:

Meeting Director,
E. WESTMACOTT & CO. (WINES) LTD.,
79 Aslet Street, London SW19 2BE
(Wandsworth)

Telephone: 870 4536

Two Personal Secretaries (Westminster)

up to £3,200 per annum
(under review)

Two of our Directors, responsible respectively for the Personnel function and for the overall planning in London Transport, are looking for personal secretaries.
Both jobs call for someone with experience as a secretary to a Senior Manager and possessing tact, discretion and a pleasant personality.

As well as an excellent salary we offer valuable fringe benefits, including FREE TRAVEL AT ALL TIMES ON LONDON TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Please apply by Tuesday, 24th June (quoting Ref. 572/2) to: Appointments and Welfare Officer,
London Transport, 55 Broadway, London W1H 0BD

LONDON TRANSPORT

JOAN FERNIE PERSONNEL CREME DE LA CREME WITH A LIQUEUR

Here is a challenge: PA/
Director in London Town.
Great job involvement —
financial background help-
ful. Large American com-
SEC to the top Managing
pany. Own office. £3,000 +

Sales Director of large
E.E.C. interior design con-
sultants dealing with interior
design. PA needed. Mostly
PA work but must have
some secretarial skills and
lots of personality. Lan-
guages useful but not
essential. £2,800 +

Retail Sales Director deal-
ing with large group.
London area requires PA/
SEC but mainly this job is
as his "right arm".
£3,500 + money benefits

Bi-lingual PA/Secs (SPANISH/FRENCH/
GERMAN/RUSSIAN) for a nationalised
company (regretably) but still very good.
Salaries £3,000 upwards negotiable.

Research & Development division of again
a nationalised company (regretably—but the
money's good!) require an AUDIO PA/
SECRETARY with flexible approach. Salary
£3,500 and a wonderful future.

Telephone for an appointment for all the above positions to

Joan Fernie (Managing Director) or Marion Blant at

01-405 2415/2412/2499 01-493 7165/7184

We are a rapidly expanding Industrial Insurance Company with parent companies in the United States and branch offices in Germany, France and Australia. As a feature of internal reorganisation and growth we wish to make 2 senior appointments in the secretarial field.

SECRETARY TO MARKETING MANAGER

£2,800 P.A.

Our recently appointed Marketing Manager requires an efficient Secretary who, in addition to the usual secretarial duties will carry out a variety of administrative tasks. The successful applicant must possess good secretarial skills, have good organising ability, some aptitude for figures and be capable of working on her own initiative.

OFFICE MANAGER

£3,000 P.A.

This is a unique opportunity for someone with proven management ability to develop a career in an aggressive male environment. The position involves developing and maintaining an efficient, effective and high quality office service through the management and supervision of approximately 15 secretarial and clerical staff. The successful applicant will have a minimum of 5 years' secretarial experience, some of which should include management; staff selection and systems development. In addition she should have an analytical mind and the ability to control and motivate staff.
Company benefits include staggered working hours, twice-yearly salary reviews, £2 per week luncheon vouchers and generous pension and life assurance benefits.
For further details and appointment please contact:

Peggy Edwards, F. M. Insurance Co. Ltd.
Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London, SW1
Tel. 01-828 7799

SECRETARY/PA-£2750+

The post has arisen in a young fast-growing company in Baker Street for a capable Secretary/P.A. She will carry out general secretarial/P.A. duties for our newly appointed Vice-President, Marketing.

Applicants must have the following qualifications:

- shorthand, 100 w.p.m. +
- accurate typing, 50 w.p.m. +
- organising ability
- ability to work under pressure
- willingness to accept the rigours of a perfectionist!

There are non-contributory benefit schemes including 30p L.V.s and profit sharing.

Please ring Kate Cavendish on 01-486 6331

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON W.1

TRAINING OFFICER

c. £3,000 p.a.

Applications for this post are invited from persons with at least 3 years' experience in a similar capacity, some of which must have been gained in the hotel or catering industry.

The successful applicant will be required to analyse training needs and to design and implement courses to meet them. They will be responsible for the Hotel's relations with the H.C.I.T.B. and will be expected to make a positive contribution to the Hotel's personnel development policy.

Write to Personnel Director at above address
giving concise details of age, qualifications and experience, or telephone
01-489 3131, extn. 344, for appointment.

AUDIO TYPIST/ SECRETARY

required by firm

near VICTORIA STATION

Excellent salary, but we are looking for a really well-educated, experienced and fast Audio Typist capable of efficiently dealing with telephone calls for Partner and other secretarial matters.
Please don't apply unless you have the experience and ability to meet the requirements. This year's holidays honoured.

Phone Mr. Cole, 01-828 4666.

TRI-LINGUAL SECRETARY (ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH)

£2,700 - £3,000 p.a.

General Motors Limited are looking for a Secretary to work for senior American Executives at their Cologne plant.

Apart from the general secretarial duties she will need to be able to translate correspondence dictated in English into French and Spanish. The work involved is interesting and varied and she will be expected to work on her own initiative.

We are really looking for an experienced Secretary but should consider a person recently qualified in French/Spanish as long as they have the necessary shorthand/typing skills. In addition to a generous starting salary and first-class modern working conditions we offer many GM Company benefits including 4 weeks' annual holiday and subsidised staff canteen.

Please apply to Anne Harris, Employment Supervisor,
GENERAL MOTORS LIMITED,
Shaw Lane, Colindale, London NW9 3BA
Telephone: 01-205 6501.



MAN AT THE TOP

Our client, a Director of a very successful company, is looking for a Secretary/P.A. who is a real team player, capable of handling a wide range of duties, including travel arrangements, typing, and general office administration. This is a fast-paced environment and the successful candidate must be able to work independently and under pressure. Salary is £3,000 p.a. plus benefits.

For interview please contact: Mr. J. Smith, 01-234 5678.

NEW HORIZONS
49 Brampton Road, S.W.3.

WENDELEY

Over 20 years of experience in dealing with all types of secretarial work. We have a large stock of secretarial equipment and office furniture. Call us for a free brochure.

LONDON CAREERS
01-794 0202

MAINTAIN OUR EUROPEAN CONTACT...

We are a Financial Company based in Mayfair, and are seeking a SECRETARY/PA, preferably aged 25 plus, for our Managing Director. The successful applicant should possess, with sound secretarial skills, including shorthand, previous experience with Merchant Bankers or similar.
The work is extremely varied, and she will need a good command of the English language. She will be expected to deal with clients by telephone (in France, Germany, etc.) and also in person, so a charming disposition and tactful telephone manner would be appreciated. Holidays honoured this year. Minimum salary £2,800 p.a. negotiable.
Write or phone, quoting ref. 84/3
CAMPELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LTD.
33 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NQ
01-588 3586

The inventors of the coffee filter LADY UK SALES EXECUTIVE

This position will appeal to any lady with a sales background and a high degree of administrative competence. Based in Watford, the candidate will require travel throughout the UK, as well as involvement in depth. The successful applicant will report directly to the Managing Director. Salary is £2,800 p.a. plus benefits and bonuses are offered—a company car is provided and out-of-pocket expenses paid. Some German would be a definite advantage.
Please supply c.v. with photograph to:
Mr. P. J. Kim, Managing Director,
Melitta Benz and Sons,
Grantham Road,
Buckley, Watford, Herts. WD2 2JY.

AUDIO SECRETARY P.A.

required for Chairman/
Managing Director of pro-
gressive freight forwarding
company in S.E.1. Interest-
ing and varied work. Good
salary plus L.V.s. For
details
Please ring 701 0523

ROLLS-ROYCE MOTORS LTD.

EXPERIENCED
SECRETARY
for
PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER
adaptable, lively personality, the
prime requirements of this
responsible position, but must
be coupled with accurate typing
and shorthand.
For interview ring Mary Selwyn,
01-829 8646, 74 Conduit St., W.1.

£3,000 is the reward...

For a quiet life as a
Secretary to eminent City
gentleman. Good short-
hand skills essential. Inter-
esting and varied work. For
details ring 01-234 5678.

IM.P. PERSONNEL
12 Wilde Street, W.1.
(nr. Selfridges)

PERSONAL SECRETARY

TO DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

up to £3,552

(currently under review)

North Thames Gas is seeking an experienced Personal Secretary to work for the Region's Deputy Chairman at our Kensington Headquarters.

This is a senior secretarial appointment requiring a high attainment in shorthand and typing skills, plus the appropriate tact, initiative and discretion in dealing with senior management within British Gas and with senior representatives of public bodies and organisations. Administrative ability at this level is essential.
Applicants should have several years' experience in a comparable role at Senior Management level, preferably in a large organisation.
Starting salary within the range £2,952-£3,552 p.a. with 4 weeks' holiday and usual fringe benefits.
Please write for an application form, within 10 days of this advertisement, to the Personnel Director, North Thames Gas, 30 Kensington Church Street, London W8 4HS, quoting reference 89/477.

PA/SECRETARY

Our Commercial Director is looking for a mature and reliable young lady, fully capable of running office in his absence. General duties will be customer contact, office administration, tracking of orders and shipments, shorthand and typing skills (including telex) are essential. Preference given to candidate with some knowledge of textiles and fibres.

Send full details of education, experience and salary expected in confidence to

Mr. E. D. Rossiter,
AMCEL CO. INC.,
14 Clifford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone 01-629 5063.

The Middlesex Hospital London, W.1

SUPERVISOR OF MEDICAL SECRETARIES

required to take charge of the medical secretariat (23 secretaries). The successful applicant will be responsible for providing an efficient medical secretarial service throughout the Hospital. She must therefore herself have had considerable experience as a medical secretary and be capable of maintaining a high standard of work among her staff.
Salary scale £2,536-£3,217 p.a. (under review).
Further details and application form obtainable from the Establishment Officer (Tel. 01-636 8333 ext. 7462).

Experienced Secretary/Advertising Assistant

required by a leading firm of Chartered Surveyors with offices in London and the Provinces, preferably aged between 20-25, she will be based in the department dealing with the sale and purchase of London flats and houses but will be responsible also for the day-to-day administration of property advertising and press releases for the whole firm. Initiative together with a high standard of shorthand and typing are essential requirements for this post for which a good salary will be paid.

Apply to: Cluttons, 74 Grosvenor Street,
London W1N 9DD (Tel. 01-491 2768. Ref. MAB)

PROPERTY OWNER/FARMER requires a competent Secretary/PA/Girl Friday

- (a) Preferably not under 30 years of age.
- (b) Immaculate and fast shorthand typing.
- (c) Car driver with clean licence.
- (d) Must work irregular hours, with job more important than social life.
- (e) Preferably with a flair for improving both town and country property.

A more than average salary and perks will be offered to the right person.

Please phone 01-373 4461 for an appointment.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

required by small, lively applied research group. Applications should be sent to the Managing Director, who will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the group. The job involves liaison with other organisations, secretarial work, including typing, shorthand, and general office administration. Salary is £2,400-£3,076, including 20 days' holiday.

Please apply in writing giving full details to: Administrative Secretary, 25, Charles Place, WC2N 4HN.

FRENCH LANGUAGE?

£2,800 - Business and social Secretary. Pandemic W.1. v. v. Quick start.

FRENCH AND ARABIC?

An unusual secretarial opportunity £2,750.

FASHION TRADE CONSULTANT

To build up own department in the fashion industry. The job involves liaison with other organisations, secretarial work, including typing, shorthand, and general office administration. Salary is £2,400-£3,076, including 20 days' holiday.

Please apply in writing giving full details to: Administrative Secretary, 25, Charles Place, WC2N 4HN.

PA/Secretary to £3,000

Young, enthusiastic insurance broker W.1. needs P.A. to handle everything from paper clips to executive clients.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148/9

PRIVATE SECRETARY

£3,000
A career appointment with scope for your potential aiding a dynamic Senior Partner of this E.C.C. Stockbroking Firm.

Please dial 492 2802
LISTEN, BUT DON'T SPEAK

ASSISTANT EDITOR

House Journal

Our General Research Assistant required for an international firm of Chartered Accountants in the City. World and young lady graduate with some literary/academic experience.

SALARY ABOUT £3,000.

Please write giving personal details and experience to:

A. T. Genderson-Brown,
Touche Ross & Co.,
2 London Wall Buildings,
London EC2M 2PH.

NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST Two New Secretarial Appointments

Personal Assistant/Secretary to Area Co-ordinator of Housing Management and Development of 25, based in Hammersmith. The work will involve administration, research and fact-finding, as general secretarial duties. Experience of work would be very useful, but more important initiative and flexibility.

Our Chief Architect requires the assistance of an experienced Secretary (with shorthand) in setting running department. She should preferably have with Architects, and be looking for more responsibility. Starting salary for both posts between £2,314 according to experience.

Ring/write to Jan Souter, 48 All Saint's Rd 01-228 5782.

Partner's Secretary

Required for firm of Ship Brokers on Fenchurch Street Station. Aged 20 with good secretarial skills, responsible, attractive.

Salary around £2,600 with excellent benefits, four weeks' holiday and own office.

For interview ring

01-481 0218

Accounts Clerk

London W1

circa £2,750

Required to work in the Financial Department at the Head Office of a large group of companies. Friendly atmosphere, subsidised and holiday arrangements honoured.

Please write, giving details of present or last appointment to:

Recruitment Manager

CAPE Information Ltd.

114 Park Street

London, W.1

SECRETARY

The Group Treasurer of Wilkinson Match Limited, a company of 100 employees, is looking for a Secretary to assist him in his duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the company's financial affairs, including the preparation of accounts, and will also be responsible for the company's correspondence. The salary and conditions of employment are excellent and there is a generous holiday allowance. Salary according to qualifications and experience, within range £2,815-£3,265.

For details and application form, please contact:
J. O'Connor, Personnel and Administration Manager,
WILKINSON MATCH LIMITED,
Sword House, Tottenham Road, London N1 2JY, 01-262 5255.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON Senior Executive Officer

required to service important committees (College body and main academic committees); drafting and prep of agenda papers and minutes. Experience of committee work, preferably in a university, is an advantage. required: shorthand, administration, an advantage. required: shorthand, an advantage. Salary according to qualifications and experience, within range £2,815-£3,265.

APPLICATIONS TO: MISS E. M. RIDLEY, PERSONNEL OFFICER, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, GOWER STREET, WCH

PARTNERS' ASSISTANT

required by the two Partners of a small business. Assisted by an audio typist, she will be responsible for running the office. She will spend most of her time on administrative duties, including typing, shorthand, and general office administration. She will also be able to type and write shorthand. She will write and dictate good clear English, and will be able to handle the office. For this position we will pay up to £3,000 p.a.

Please ring Miss Taylor on 01-278 8311 for further details.

Antique Shop

LONDON, W.

Efficient lady needed a

live to handle typing

hand, record-keeping

and general office work.

Small shop in West End.

ing £2,800 p.a.

Write Box 2872 M. Th

ORGANISE A PROMOTE SM DESIGN TEAM

We urgently need

Secretary with every

talent, initiative, and

motivation. Lots of client

good typing essential.

bookkeeping.

SALARY £2,700

This job is what you

Tel.: 01-727-9

Senior Secre

to £3,000 p.a.

plus other things. An

international firm of

and management

work for the Partners

offices near, Morning

Shorthand and audio

£1,350 - £1,500 p.a.

Interview: Mrs. L. J.

01-262 5255 for further

